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OLDEST SEEDHOUSE IN THE SOUTH — ESTABLISHED 1863

Huth Seed Co., Inc.

428 MARKET ST., W.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS



Top—SCABIOSA, Imperial Giants Blue Moon
Center—MARIGOLD, Gigantea Sunset Giants
Bottom—GIANT PETUNIA, Supreme Florist Strain
(See descriptions inside)

Top—LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial Pink Perfection
Center—COSMOS, Sensation Pinkie
Bottom—ZINNIA, New Fantasy Wildfire
(See descriptions inside)

Again Only the Finest of Seeds for Your Garden

THIS BOOK OFFERS ONLY THE BEST GRADE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

No better quality may be had anywhere at any price.

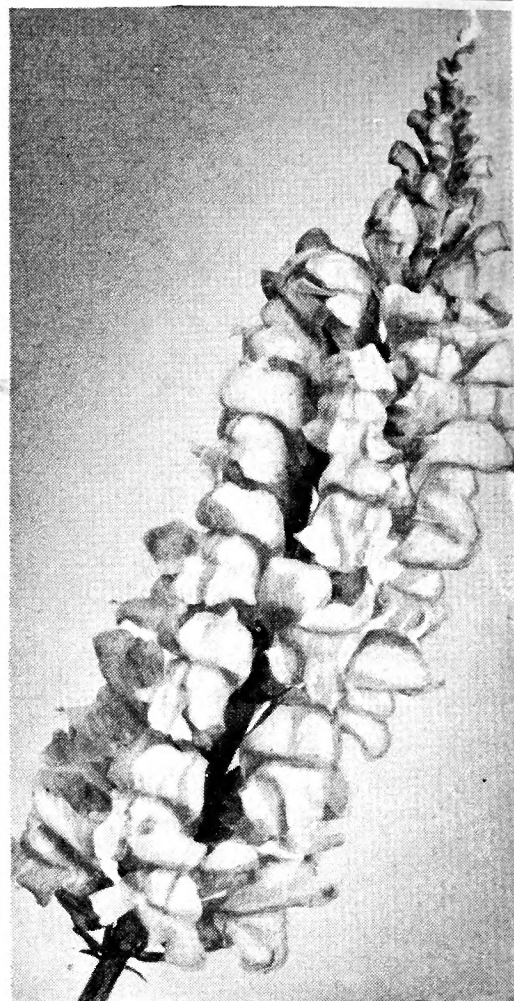
To give your garden a good start — to get more joy and more profit out of it — USE THIS BOOK!

The seed it offers you is good seed. Seed selected conscientiously and carefully by experienced seedsmen. Seed from famous growers in many parts of the world.

You can't get better seed anywhere . . . no matter how far away you send for it.

Yet we are right at your doorstep. Our store is not just a far-distant name — it's a nearby neighbor, a handy shopping place that's within easy reach of your garden.

Here you can get **everything** you need, in seed or garden supplies. Here you can bring in your garden worries, talk them over, and get practical, neighborly help. We know, from experience, the exact needs and conditions of gardening **in this vicinity**. We know local soils and local climate. That's why so many good gardeners find it's wise to do all their garden shopping here.



ANTIRRHINUM, *Rosalie*. One of the finest rust-resistant snapdragons. Packet, 25c.



SWEET PEA. *Spring Flowering, Rose Pink*. Entirely new — resistant to heat. Packet, 25c.



PETUNIA, *Salmon Supreme*. Distinctly new *Light salmon flowers, white throated*. Packet, 15c.

BUY SEED FROM SEEDSMEN
When so much depends on the seed, why take chances?
Give your garden the benefit of a specialist's knowledge and experience. Let a practical seedsman help you to cut down your gardening risks.
It pays to buy seed from a store that knows seed.

WE INVITE YOU TO SHOP HERE EARLY AND OFTEN — IN PERSON — OR BY PHONE — OR BY MAIL. You'll find it pays.



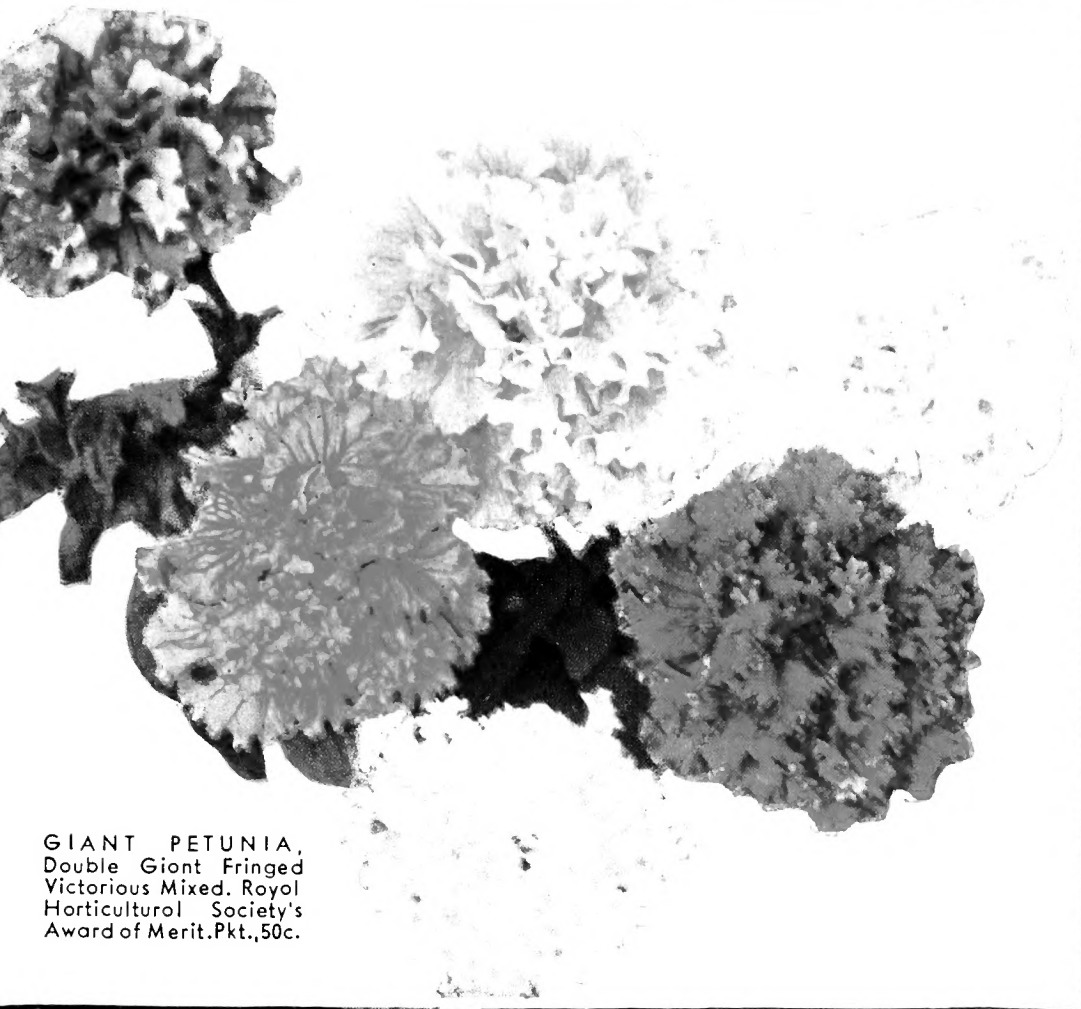
ABOUT WARRANTIES

We take great care in the selection of our seed. But because we have no control over the many factors governing the success of the crop, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of seeds, bulbs or plants, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

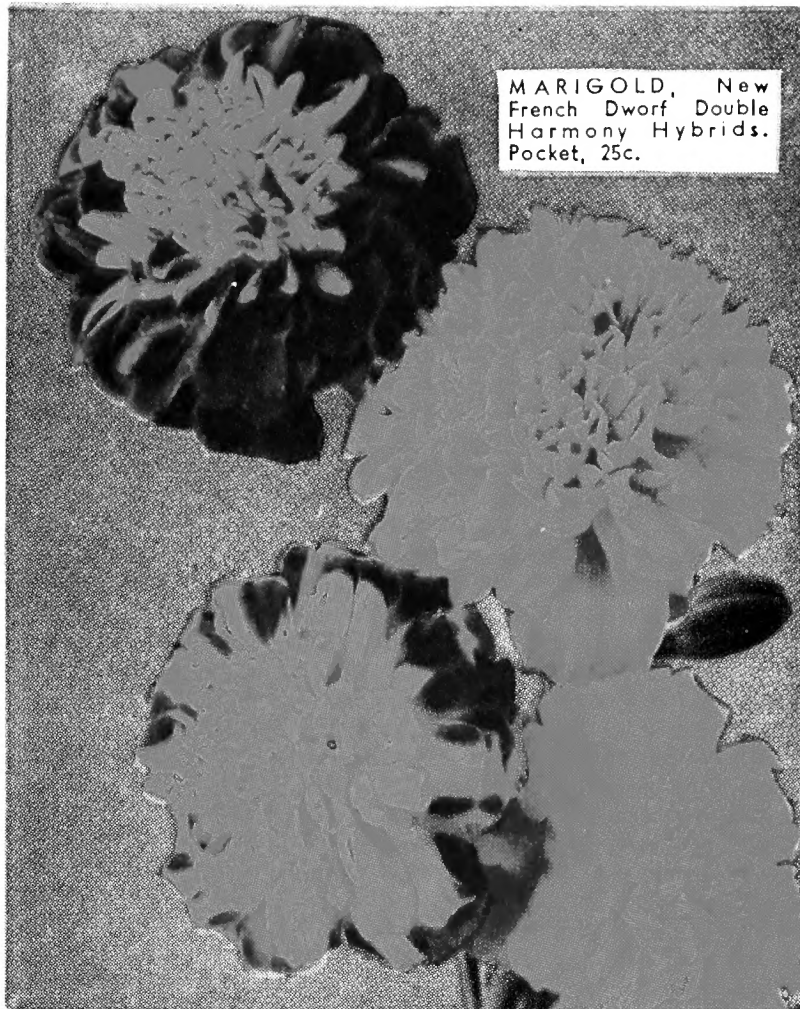
AT OUR STORE — OR BY MAIL

This isn't a "mail-order" catalog. But you may order by mail any of the seeds or supplies it lists. Or you may phone for them — or shop at the store — whichever you prefer.

Especially Recommended FOR GARDENERS WHO STAY A STEP AHEAD



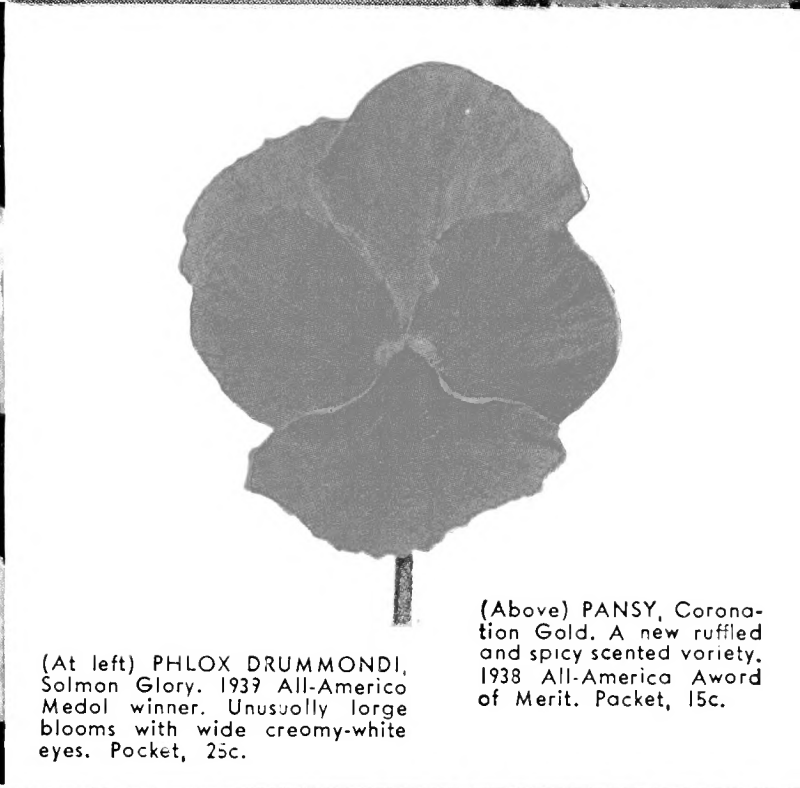
GIANT PETUNIA,
Double Giant Fringed
Victorious Mixed. Royal
Horticultural Society's
Award of Merit. Pkt., 50c.



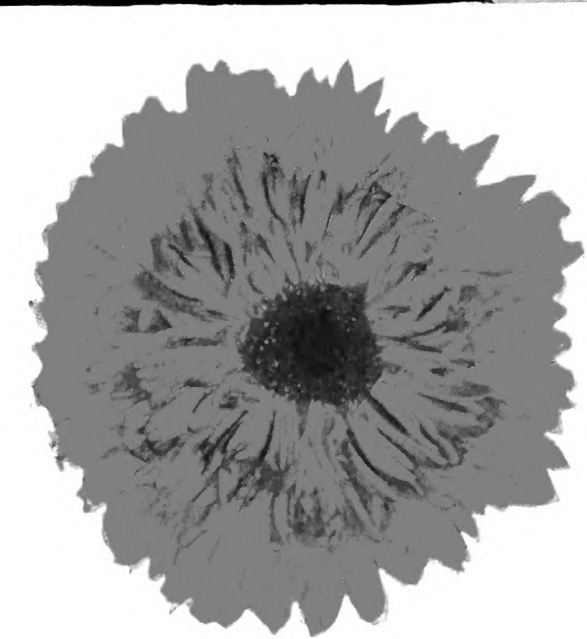
MARIGOLD, New
French Dwarf Double
Harmony Hybrids.
Pocket, 25c.



(At left) PHLOX DRUMMONDI,
Solmon Glory. 1937 All-Americo
Medal winner. Unusually large
blooms with wide creamy-white
eyes. Pocket, 25c.



(Above) PANSY, Corona-
tion Gold. A new ruffled
and spicy scented variety.
1938 All-America Award
of Merit. Packet, 15c.



(Left) CALENDULA, Orange Fan-
tasy. Crested, with unusual orange
edging and Mahogany-red center.
Packet, 15c.

(Right) HOLLYHOCK, Indian
Spring. Exceptionally long bloom-
ing Hollyhock. 1939 All-America
Medal Winner. Pocket, 15c.



Be sure to see the
**New All-America
Selections**
on the next page

New Headliners for 1940

— as chosen by the official
All-America Selections Board

Petunia, Cream Star—Star-shaped, creamy white centers, surrounded by an aura of white. Exceptionally free-bloomer. A welcome newcomer, because of its color and dwarf habit. Pocket, 25c.

Ageratum, Midget-Blue—Only three to four inches tall and one of the most compact dwarfs ever seen. Its azure blue coloring will find a place in many hearts. Pkt., 25c.

Sweet Pea, Spring Flowering Rose Pink—Something entirely new in sweet peas—a variety resistant to heat. Matures between the Early flowering varieties and the Summer flowering. A tall grower with long stems—free blooming. (See page 2 for illustration.) Pocket, 25c.

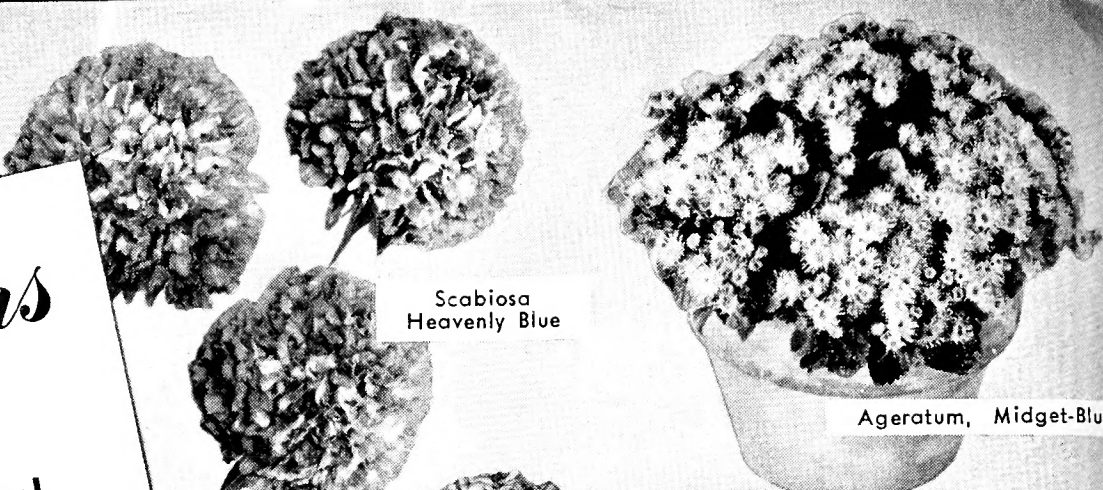
Antirrhinum, Rosalie—One of the finest rust-resistant snapdragons. A vigorous plant with ten to thirty laterals besides the large central spike. Topaz-rose or rose-pink. (See page 2 for illustration.) Pocket, 25c.

Scabiosa, Heavenly Blue—A very early flowering and exceptionally free variety of lovely azure-blue. Plants are dwarf, uniformly bushy and loaded with short, wiry stems. Flowers are double. Pocket, 25c.

Morigold, Limelight—If you have loved Dixie Sunshine you will want to plant Limelight. Very similar, but pale primrose-yellow. Stronger growing and the foliage is a deeper green. Pocket, 25c.

Aster, Rose Marie—An Early Giant wilt-resistant China aster. Its long, clean, stout stems make it fine cutting material, and the rose-pink, fluffy blooms make a gorgeous sight in any garden. Pocket, 25c.

Petunia, Glow—See Page 9.



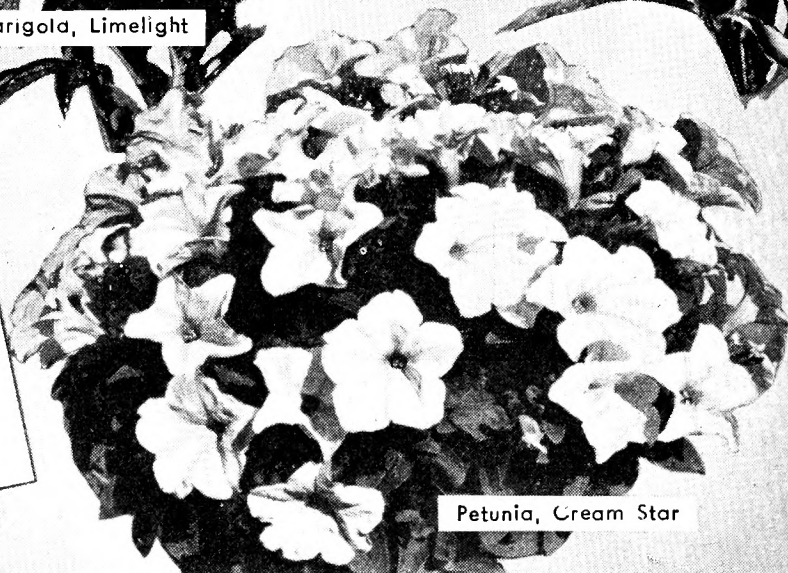
Scabiosa
Heavenly Blue

Ageratum, Midget-Blue



Marigold, Limelight

Aster, Rose Marie



Petunia, Cream Star

New "stars" for your Vegetable Garden, too

Fordhook Pepper—1940 All America selection. A very large, early and prolific variety of rich green color, turning to crimson. It bears upright fruits in clusters of five to seven, with shiny skins and thick meat. Packet, 15c.

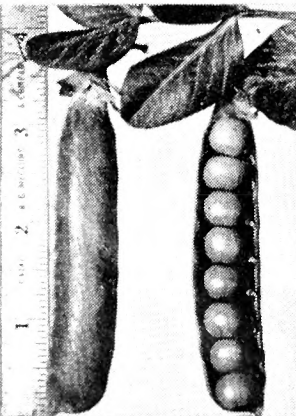
Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn—1940 All America Medal winner. A 12 to 14 row, light yellow corn somewhat similar to Bantam Evergreen, but more vigorous, resistant to lodging, tolerant to heat and drought. Ears are uniform and cylindrical, about eight inches long. It is a midseason variety, and resistant to wilt. Packet, 15c.

Baby Potato Lima Bean—1940 All America Silver Medal winner. Here at last is a small, thick-seeded butter bean with real Fordhook flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. Pods are exceptionally large, with a beautiful bright green coloring which makes them especially appetizing. Plant grows twelve to sixteen inches tall. Pkt., 15c.

Early Prolific Straightneck Squash—This is a splendid yellow summer squash and some think the best of all. It is earlier, smaller, more productive, brighter yellow than Giant Yellow Straightneck and much more uniform. Packet, 10c.

Teton Pea—A new variety, large, straight, well-filled with blunt-ended pods borne mostly single. Pods are larger and darker green, but vines are similar to Thomas Laxton. Very early, large wrinkled seed, and seems fully wilt-resistant. Pkt., 10c.

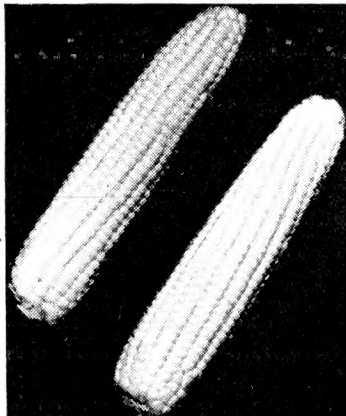
Stokesdale Tomato—An extremely important new development, because it gives the gardener, for the first time, a 7-oz. tomato of streamlined proportions which matures in the second early group (a full week earlier than the Marglobe group). Smooth, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Packet, 10c.



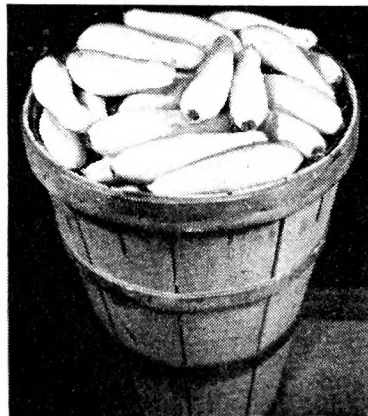
Teton Pea



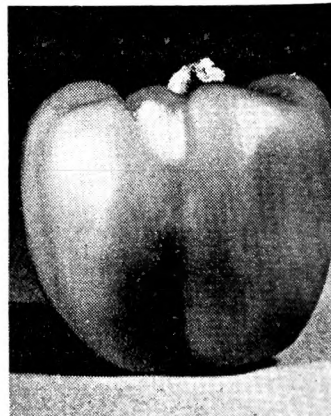
Stokesdale Tomato



Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn



Early Prolific Straightneck



Fordhook Pepper

Flower Seed Selections

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

The capital letters after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (a)—Annual
- (b)—Biennial
- (hp)—Hardy Perennial
- (hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial
- (tp)—Tender Perennial
- Suited to Full Shade
- ◆—Suited to Semi-shade

AGERATUM (a)

Free-flowering, easily grown annual for bedding, edging or cutting. Blooms from early summer to frost. One of best blues.

Blue Cap—New, dwarf, 6-inch. Good for edging. Wonderfully rich, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Blue Perfection—Compact growth, 9 inches. Dainty purple to dark blue flowers.

Fairy Pink — Soft rosy salmon pink blossoms that come when plant is only 1½ to 2"—continuing until plant reaches its 5-inch maximum height. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) (hp) ◆

Best of tiny garden flowers, blooms throughout season and has delicate fragrance. Perfect for edging or ribbon planting. Grows uniformly in any soil.

Carpet of Snow (a) — Finest edging plant. The mass of flat, rounded flowers form a continuously blooming snow-white ribbon in the border. 4 inches.

Lilac Queen—A dwarf, compact variety of deep lavender-lilac. Very handsome.

Little Gem (a)—Graceful dwarf plant, about 6 inches. Clouds of honey-scented white blooms. Excellent for edging, or massing.

Saxatile (hp)—Compact 9 inch plant, whose deep golden yellow flowers brighten the border in late spring.

AMARANTHUS (a)

Tall, robust, showy colorful foliage plant. Likes hot sunny sites, lean soil, and plenty of room.

Tri-color (Joseph's Coat)—Inner foliage bronze, outer gold and scarlet.

ANCHUSA

Blue Bird (a) — ◆ — Sprays of vivid indigo blue, forget-me-not like flowers. Plants are compact, even, showy. Blooms all summer. A brilliant addition to your garden. 15 inches.

ANTIRRHINUM (a) ◆ Snapdragon

Sow early. They germinate slowly. A hardy annual, with a gorgeous range of color. Keep seed pods picked and they bloom all summer.

Guinea Gold — Striking flowers, glowing bronzy orange, with yellow throats. Plants grow dwarf and bushy, 12 to 18 inches high. 1939 All-American. Packet, 25c.

Miniature Snapdragon — All colors. A fine mixture of the smallest snaps for edging and pot culture. Packet, 15c.

Maximum Giant — A rust-proof strain with many splendid colors. Grow this strain if you have had difficulty with snapdragons. All colors. Packet, 15c.

Dwarf Mixed—All colors.

Tall—All colors.

Separate Colors — Shasta (White), Rose Pink, Butter Cup (Yellow), Scarlet Defiance, Fiery Crimson.

AQUILEGIA (hp) ◆ Columbine

A delightful perennial easily grown from seed. Sow in flats in early summer, transplant to bed in early fall. Prefers light shade and fairly rich soil. Blooms in spring and early summer in a wide range of both brilliant and pastel colors. 2 to 4 feet.

Long Spurred — Mrs. Scott Elliott's—Extremely large flowers and spurs and a wide range of pastel colors. All colors.

Double Mixed.

ASTERS (a)

Universally popular, the mainstay of the garden in late summer. Invaluable for cutting or bedding. Need rich new soil and good sun. Most are now wilt-resistant. 1½ to 2½ feet.

American Branching — Mixed — large, double flowers.

Enchantress — New wilt-resistant improvement of the Crego type, with long petals curled back and somewhat entwined. Pleasing pink with undertone of rich salmon. All-America, 1938. Packet, 15c.

Giant Comet Illusion—A beautiful flower of its type, with a fine creamy salmon-pink color. Wilt-resistant. Packet, 15c.

Giant Comet — Mixed.

Wilt-Resistant Early Giant — (China) **Light Blue** — Enormous, lacy, clear light blue; a glorified Giant Crego. 3-foot branching plants produce an abundance of 5-inch flowers with curled and interlaced petals. All-America Medal for 1939. Packet, 25c.

Improved New California Giants — Mixed and in a variety of colors. Robust growth, long stems. Packet, 15c.

Queen of the Market — The early favorite. Spreading. 16 inches high. Flowers in July. Mixed colors.

Separate Colors—Crimson, Deep Blue, Heart of France, Lavender, Rose Pink, Purple, White.

Sunshine—All colors. Packet, 15c.

Super Giant El Monte — Curling, interlaced petals make feathery effect. Wilt-resistant. Glowing crimson. All-America, 1936. Packet, 15c.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CENTAUREA (a) Cornflower

Hardy, thistle-like flowers, fine for cutting and border planting. Bloom from early summer until hard frost. Pinch back to encourage branching.

Jubilee Gem — Dwarf, compact growth, double, with dark blue blossoms. 12 inches. Fine cut flower. (See page 14 for color illustration.)

Blue—Universal favorite.

Mixed—Blue, white, maroon, pink, red.

Aster, Early Giant Light Blue

BALLOON VINE (a) Love-In-A-Puff

Quick-growing, hardy, annual climber. The delicate foliage is an ideal cover for fences. Seed-pods resemble balloons. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

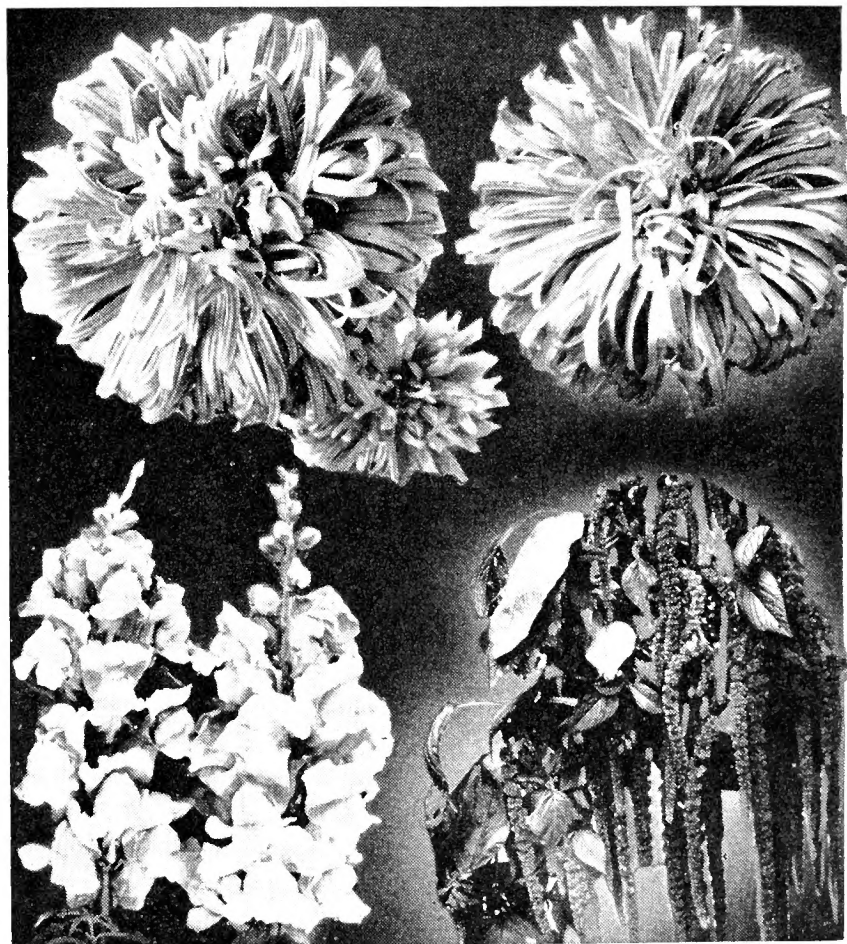
BALSAM (a) ◆ Lady Slipper

A favorite old time annual. Hardy, bushy plants 18 inches high. Wants partial shade and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes two inches across. Blooms for sixty days. Sow late, keep watered.

Double Mixed—A pleasing color range.

Bush Flowered—A free-flowering annual which should be in more gardens. Bushy plants covered with blooms — wide color range.

Aster, Crego Enchantress

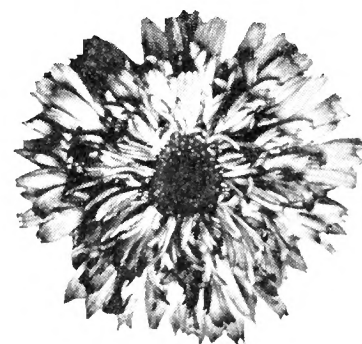


Antirrhinum, Guinea Gold

Amaranthus Caudatus

ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS
10c
PER PACKET

Except where otherwise noted



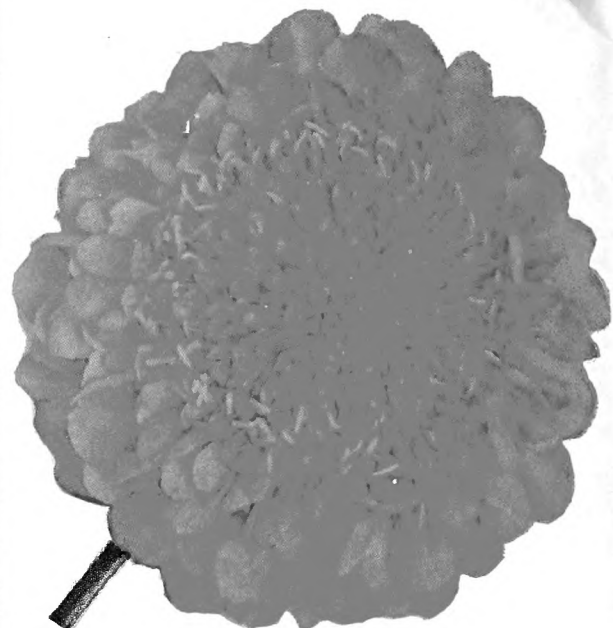
*Calendula
Orange Fantasy*



NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA
(Dwarf Cup Flower). An abundance of
showy little flowers. Easy to grow.
Packet, 25c



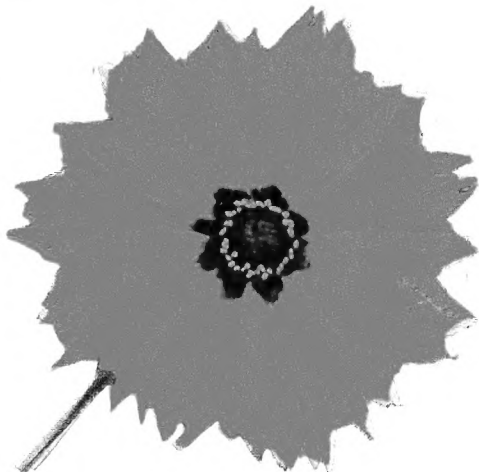
COSMOS, Sensation Mixed. Mammoth
flowers up to 5 inches across. Packet, 10c.



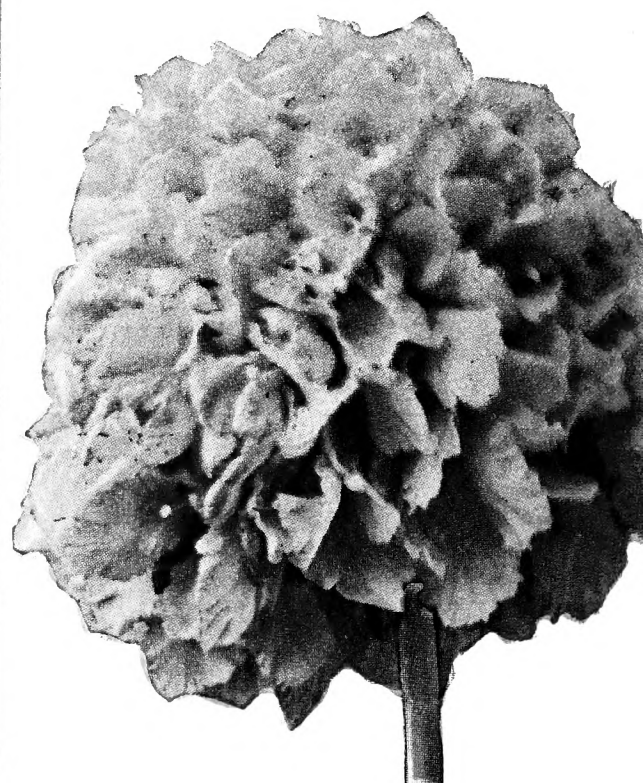
SCABIOSA, Rosette
Very large flowers and glowing color.
Long stiff stems, fine for cutting.
Packet, 15c



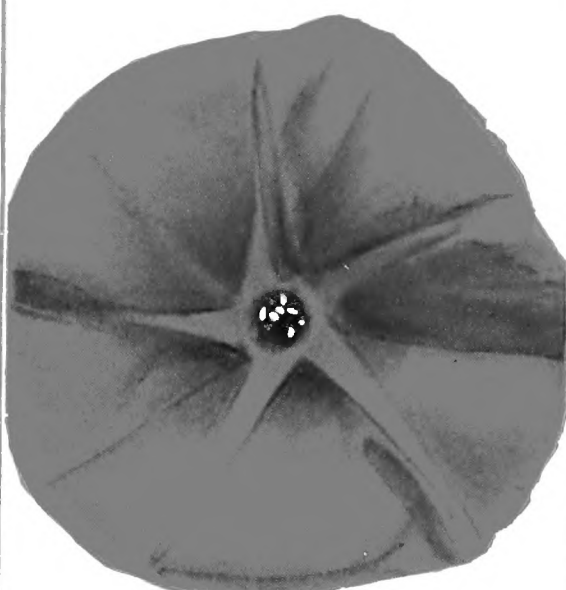
AGERATUM, Fairy Pink
(Floss Flower). Blooms from early summer
to frost. Ideal for borders or beds.
Packet, 25c



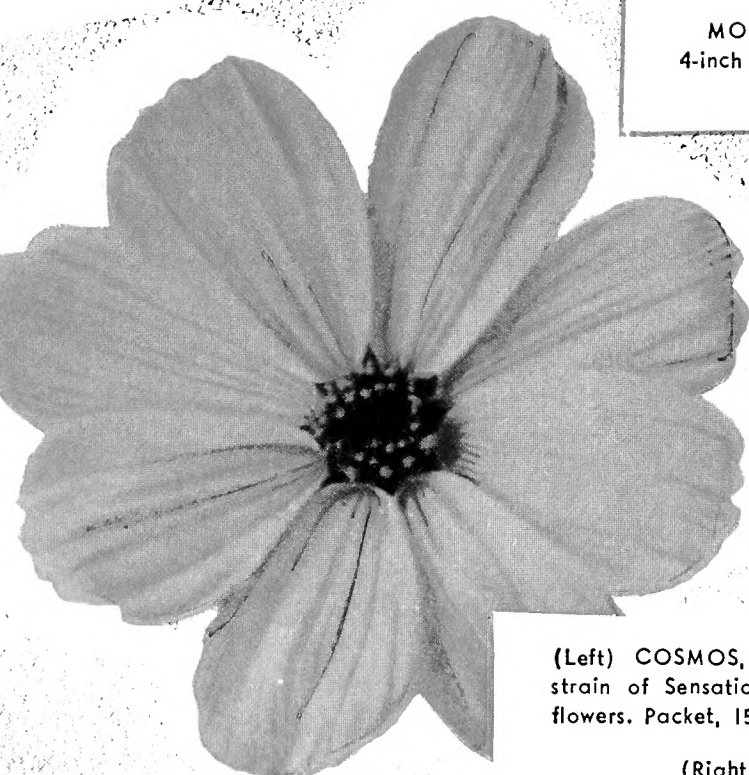
**CALLIOPSIS, Golden Crown, 1938 All-
America Award of Merit.** Packet, 15c.



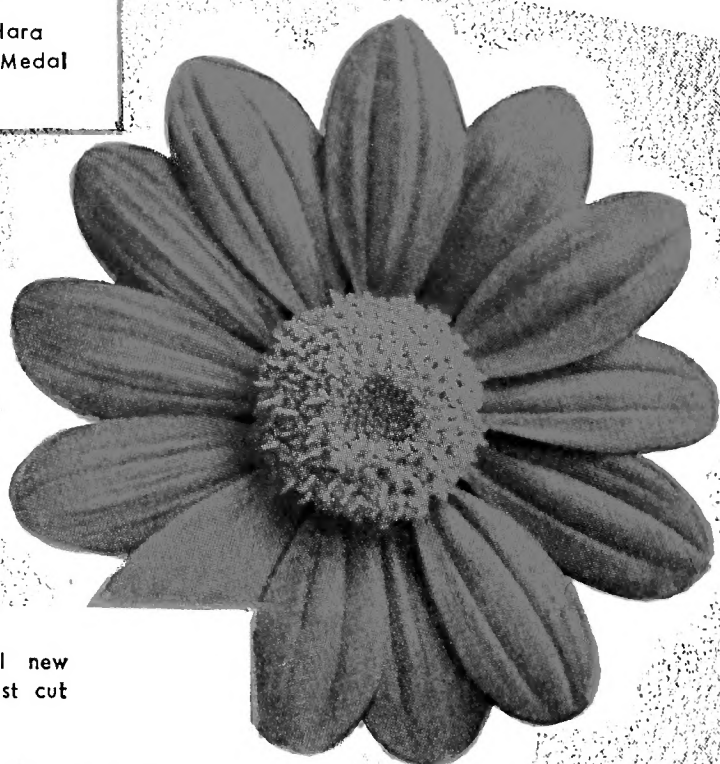
SCABIOSA, Blue Moon
Extra long stems and sweet fragrance.
Unusual shade. Retains color indoors.
Packet, 25c



MORNING GLORY, Scarlett O'Hara
4-inch blossoms. 1939 All-America Medal
Packet, 15c



(Left) **COSMOS, Sensation Pinkie.** Delightful new
strain of Sensation. One of today's very finest cut
flowers. Packet, 15c.



(Right) **TITHONIA SPECIOSA.** Huge flowers on bushy,
woody stems. Brightest possible flower for the fall
garden. Packet, 10c.

BEAN (a)**Scarlet Runner**

An edible scarlet and purple bean. Quick growing, bearing large sprays of scarlet colored pea-like flowers.

BELLIS PERENNIS (b) ♦**English Daisy**

Delightful little button-like flowers, loved for their bright color, long season, and profuse bloom. Stiff stems. Dwarf. 6 to 8 inches.

Mixed—In many colors.

BLANKET FLOWER—See *Gaillardia*.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (a)**Didiscus**

Exquisitely dainty clusters of lavender-blue flowers that look like tiny parasols. Fine for cutting, and bedding.

BRACHYCOMBE (a)**Swan River Daisy**

Most of the summer this dwarf-growing annual is covered with a mass of dainty blooms that resemble small cinerarias. For small beds, edgings or pot culture. Plants 12 inches tall.

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH

—See *Kochia*.

CALENDULA (a)**Pot Marigold**

Hardy annual, with rich green foliage. Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Plant breeders have vastly improved this old-fashioned favorite. Flowers from early summer to frost.

Campfire Improved — Huge 4 inch, double flowers of deep orange. Heavy stems. Fine for cutting. (See page 14 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Orange Fantasy — Distinctive, new, rather dwarf and heavily foliated. Flowers are a delightful orange with a seal-brown crest of petals. 1938 All-America. (See Pg. 3 for illustration.) Pkt., 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, dark color. Large bloom.

Orange Shaggy — Here is a new type with fringed and lacinated orange blooms of brilliant coloring. (See page 14 for color illustration.)

Sunshine or Chrysantha — Fine, loose petals of an unforgettable buttercup yellow. The plants are tall, imposing, and bloom freely. All-America 1934.

Mixed—A profusion of orange and yellow shades.

CALIFORNIA POPPY — See *Eschschalia*.

CALLIOPSIS (a)**Tickseed**

A gay annual in bright varied combinations of yellows, orange, browns, and maroons. Long wiry stems for cutting. Easy to grow; bloom all summer. 2 feet.

Golden Crown — Enlarged type of orange-yellow or gold *Calliopsis*, All-America 1938. Some of these large flowers come with extra rows of petals, and all on long, wiry stems, fine for cutting. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Mixed—A great variety of color combinations.

CAMPANULA (a)**Canterbury Bells**

A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adoptable, but enjoys good soil, too. Sow seed early indoors.

Cup-and-saucer Types—All colors. **Single**—All colors.

Single and Double Mixed—Annual *Canterbury Bells* which bloom from seed the first year—fine for late summer border. All colors.

Annual—All colors. Packet, 15c.

CANARY BIRD**VINE (a) ♦**

The flowers somewhat resemble a bird with half opened wings and are a fine canary yellow. Grows rapidly. Climbs well. A fine cut flower. Grows in shade.

CANDYTUFT (a)

Excellent in large masses or for borders. Grows quickly. Successive plantings should be made about every two weeks to assure continuous bloom. 12 inches.

White Hyacinth—Large spikes of bloom. For border, bedding or cutting.

Umbellata, Mixed—A splendid color range.

CANTERBURY BELLS — See *Campanula*.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (a)

Rapid climber—sometimes to thirty feet—with fern-like foliage and a blaze of cardinal red tubular flowers. Needs full sun and rich soil.

CARNATION (a)

Spicy scented. With care and favorable conditions greenhouse quality flowers may be produced in the open garden.

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented flowers. Bloom five months after seeding. All colors.

Giant Marguerite — Highly scented, large, beautifully fringed flowers, sometimes 3 inches across. White, crimson, pink and several striped forms. All colors.

CASTOR BEAN (a)**Ricinus**

The broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruit make a splendid, interesting background. Grows 6 to 15 feet. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (a)**Cockscomb**

These graceful blossoms make a striking display and give brilliant, long lasting blooms for cutting. The variety of types is always interesting.

Royal Velvet—This 2 foot plant produces a large center head and numerous large, long stemmed

cockscombs of richest carmine or crimson. 1939 All-America.

Childsii Type — (Chinese Woolflower.) Mixed.

Pyramidalis, Flame of Fire—Fine dwarf type, fiery red. 18 to 20 inches.

Fiery Feather—An early-flowering variety with bushy 18 inch plants and fiery red color.

Golden Feather — Much like above but with brilliant golden yellow plumes.

CENTAUREA — See *Bachelor's Button*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a)

Favorite for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. 2 to 4 feet. **Single** and **Double, mixed**.

CLARKIA (a) ♦

Graceful, erect, bushy plants, bearing many rosette-like delicately colored flowers, set along the stems. Good cut flower.

COLEUS (a) ♦

An excellent foliage plant that does well indoors, and can be transplanted outdoors when warm weather comes. Unexcelled for borders and window boxes. Variegated leaves in shades of green, red, and yellow. Packet, 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See *Celosia*.

COLUMBINE—See *Aquilegia*.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See *Globe Amaranth*.

COREOPSIS (a) (hp)

These graceful, daisy-like flowers with their broad fluted petals are a "must" for every garden. Long stemmed, wonderful for cutting. Glossy, rich yellow. Long blooming season.

Mayfield Giant—(Improved form of *Lanceolata Grandiflora*.) One of tallest and most vigorous of its type. Long, firm stems, large blooms.

Sunburst, Double—Packet, 15c.

CORNFLOWER—See *Bachelor's Button*.

COSMOS (a)

Feathery foliage and wealth of bloom through late summer and autumn. Wonderful for cutting, and arranging.

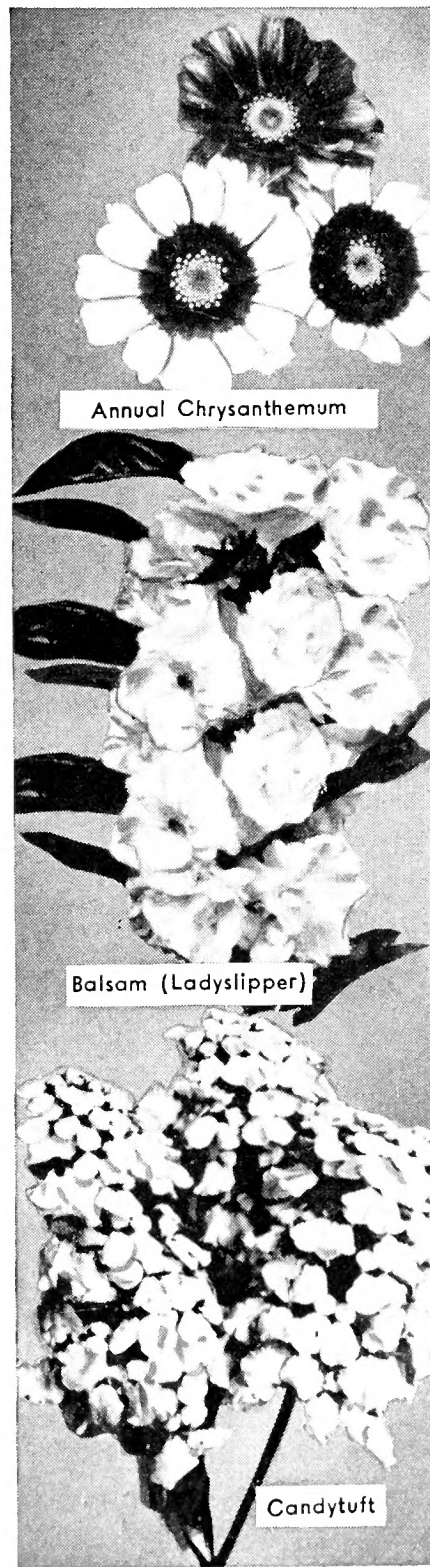
Orange Flare—This outstanding All-America winner is early flowering and grows into a fine bushy plant four feet high. The stems are long and wiry. The petals are rich, deep orange, sometimes 2½ inches across. (See page 14 for color illustration.)

Sensation Mixed—1933 All-America. Largest, and earliest of the mammoth flowering varieties. 4 feet tall, bearing flowers up to 5 inches across. (See front cover and page 6 for illustration.)

Sensation Pinkie — Bright rose-pink flowers. Early, vigorous plants. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Early Giant Singles, Mixed—5 to 6 feet.

Double Mixed — Bushy plants, long stems. (See page 14 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.



Ornamental Gourds

**ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS
10c
PER PACKET**

Except where otherwise noted

CUPHEA (a)

Firefly—Every modern gardener will delight in the discovery of this dwarf, compact, showy plant. Small, delicately formed fiery red flowers, for border, edging, pots or window boxes. Packet, 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (a) ♦

Firmament (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—A new dwarf type, with bushy plants and rich blue color. 1939 All-America. Packet, 15c.

DAHLIA (a)

Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed. Bedding types are indispensable. Wide color range. Seed indoors. Set out after frost date.

Single Mixed.

Double Mixed—Packet, 15c.

DELPHINIUM (hp) ♦

Perennial Larkspur

Long floral spikes, in glorious shades of blue, white and pink. Excellent for backgrounds. Gorgeous cut flowers. Should be staked.

Belladonna (Light Blue) — Delightful silvery-blue. Blooms profusely. Packet, 15c.

Bellamosum (Dark Blue)—Rich, intense, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Wrexham Hybrids—Hollyhock-flowered strain. Packet, 25c.

Shades of Blue.

DIANTHUS (a)

Pinks

Spicy, fragrant and showy. At home in beds or borders. Faithful bloomer. Fine for cutting. Brilliant colors.

Heddewigi Double Mixed—Fine variety of forms.

Heddewigi Single Mixed—Wide and varied color display.

Heddewigi Double and Single Mixed—The large Japanese pink.

Sweet Wivelsfield—Fragrant with large 2 inch blooms. Bright crimson.

DIDISCUS — See Blue Lace Flower.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ENGLISH DAISY — See Bellis Perennis.

ESCHSCHOLZIA (a) ♦

California Poppy

For richness of color and pleasing simplicity of form these flowers have a few equals. Reds, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink, and a full range of poppy colors. Sow seed where they are to bloom.

EUPHORBIA — See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(a) (hp) ♦

Myosotis

Well-known favorite, adapted to either beds or borders. Start early for flowers first season. One of best early spring flowers. Blue.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a)

Red, yellow, rose, white and lilac

blossoms that spread over the glossy foliage in mid-afternoon. **Mixed.**

FOXGLOVE (b) ♦

Digitalis

These tall spires bring the charm of an old fashioned garden, giving a wealth of brilliantly colored flowers with little attention. **All colors.**

GAILLARDIA (a)

Blanket Flower

Gay, showy blossoms in tones of orange, yellow, red and maroon brighten the garden all summer. About 18 inches. Profuse bloomer. **Single and Double Mixed.**

Perennial Monarch Mixed—(See page 14 for color illustration.)

Indian Chief—Large, single bronze-red flowers of fine quality.

GEUM (hp)

Flowers like tiny double roses, on long stems, poised over a tufted plant. Prized for cutting. 2 feet.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Scarlet—Large, double, orange-scarlet.

GLOBE AMARANTH (a)

Gomphrena Everlasting

(Clover Straw-flower.) A true bachelor's button that may be dried for winter bouquets. Thrives well in pots and in the border.

GODETIA (a) ♦

Satin Flower

Rich, satiny, azalea-like flowers, especially suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors. 12 inches.

Single Mixed — Profuse and showy.

GOURDS (a)

Valuable for their fine foliage, these climbers provide an interesting variety of attractive, singularly shaped fruits and can always be counted on for pleasant surprises. **Ornamental Varieties**—Mixed.

GYPSOPHILA (a)

Baby's Breath

The misty bloom is excellent for cutting and adds interest to a bouquet. It is easy to grow and a generous bloomer.

Rose—Pleasant blush pink.

White—A pure strain.

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM — See Strawflower.

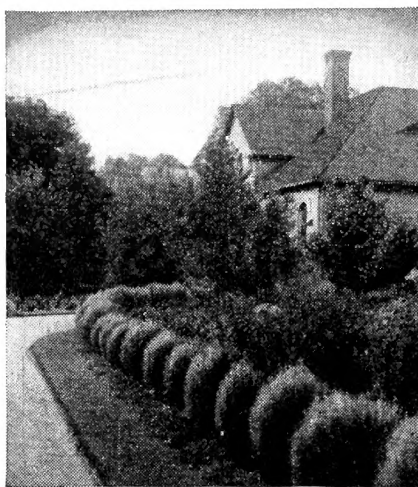
HELIOTROPE (a)

Cherry Pie

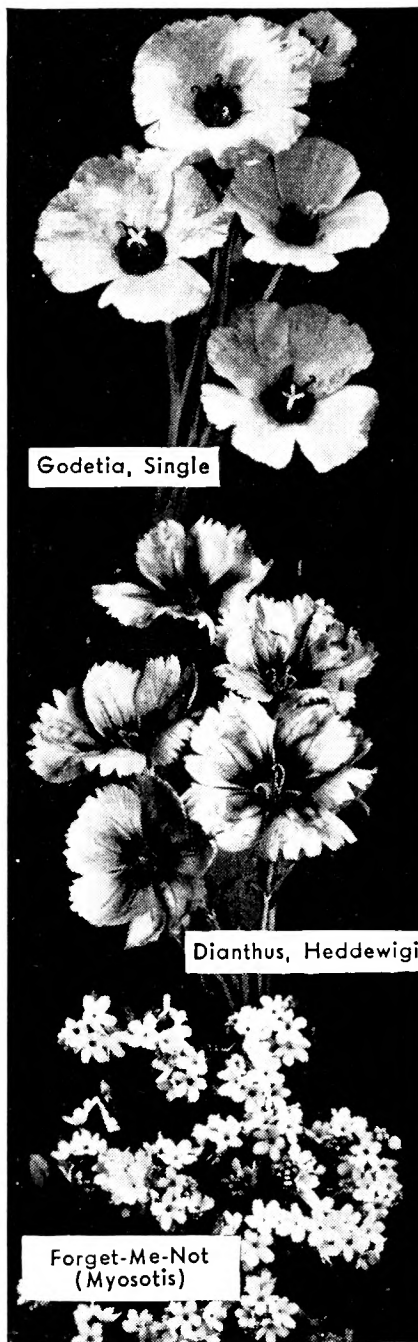
Clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against dull green foliage. Rapid grower. Start early for fine flowering plants all summer. Delightful fragrance.

HOLLYHOCK (hp) ♦

Effects not obtainable with other plants are possible with these fine tall, showy plants. Rich, full spikes, ideal for backgrounds. 5 to 7 feet high. Blooms from mid-summer to frost.



Kochia or Burning Bush



Godetia, Single

Dianthus, Heddewigi

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)

HOLLYHOCK

Indian Spring—(a)—A new type that is attracting much attention. Semi-double and double fringed flowers in shades of pink, bloom on 4 to 5 foot plants within 5 months after planting seeds. 1939 All-America. Packet, 15c.

Double Mixed—Full, close bloom. **Single Mixed**—Choice color assortment.

IPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (a)

Burning Bush or Fire Bush

A close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush with moss-like foliage that turns to brilliant red in the fall. About 2½ feet, excellent hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

One of the best annuals, now much improved in form. A lovely background. Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage. Keep faded blossoms cut.

Blue Spire—Most desirable blue. **Dark Blue.**

Exquisite Pink.

Stock Flowered, Mixed — Double varieties in full range of colors.

White Spire—Fine for cutting.

Giant Imperial Pink Perfection—2-inch florets of rounded broad petals, evenly and closely spaced on the stem, give a very heavy Hollyhock-like cutting spike 24 inches or more in length. A magnificent addition to the home garden. Early flowering. Packet, 25c. (See front cover.)

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS — See Perennial Sweet Pea.

LINUM (a) ♦

Scarlet Flax

Brilliantly colored flowers. The life of the individual flower is short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA

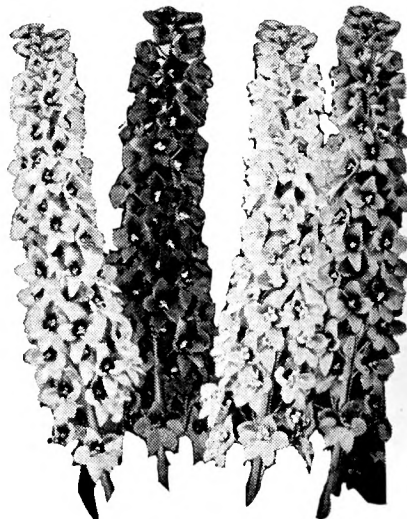
Crystal Palace (a) ♦ — Small round compact plants, which form attractive little mounds of bloom, with rich, deep blue flowers and dark foliage. 4 inches. Very dwarf, long bloomer.

ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS

10c

PER PACKET

Except where otherwise noted



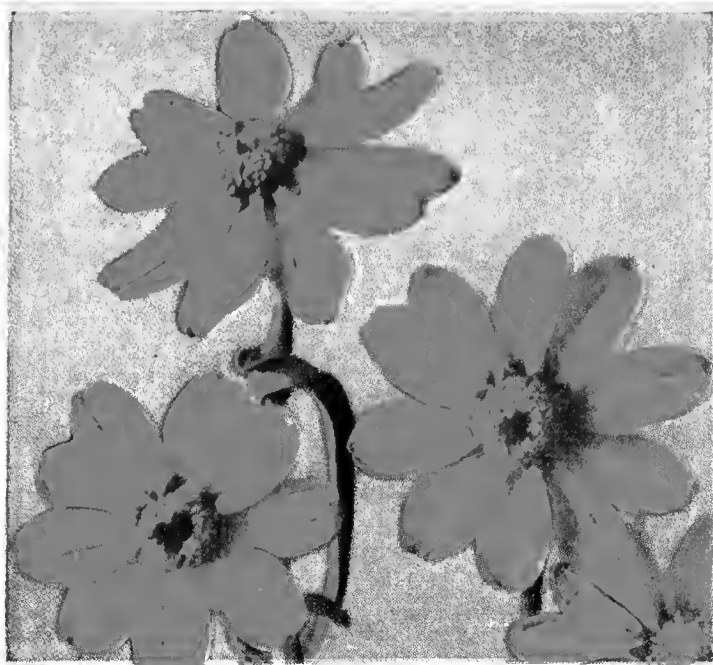
Delphinium

AN ALL-STAR CAST OF *Zinnias*



ZINNIA, Fantasy Mixed. An unusual mixture of fine quilled Fantasy strains. Packet, 13c.

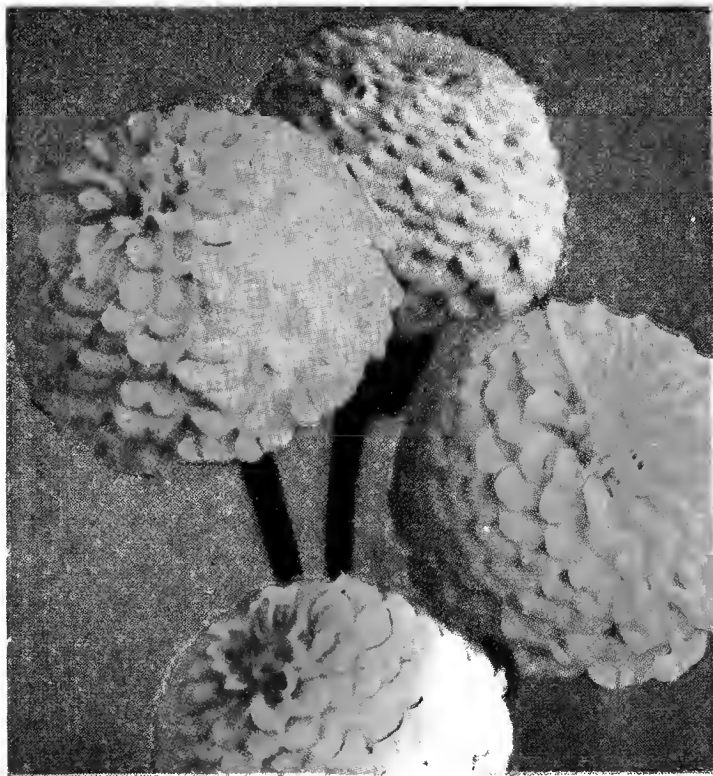
(Below) ZINNIA, Fantasy Star Dust. Clear, golden edition of new Fantasy type. 1937 All-America Selection. Very early. Packet, 15c.



ZINNIA, Linearis
An enchanting and interesting Zinnia of dwarf habits. Hundreds of flowers at a time. Packet, 10c



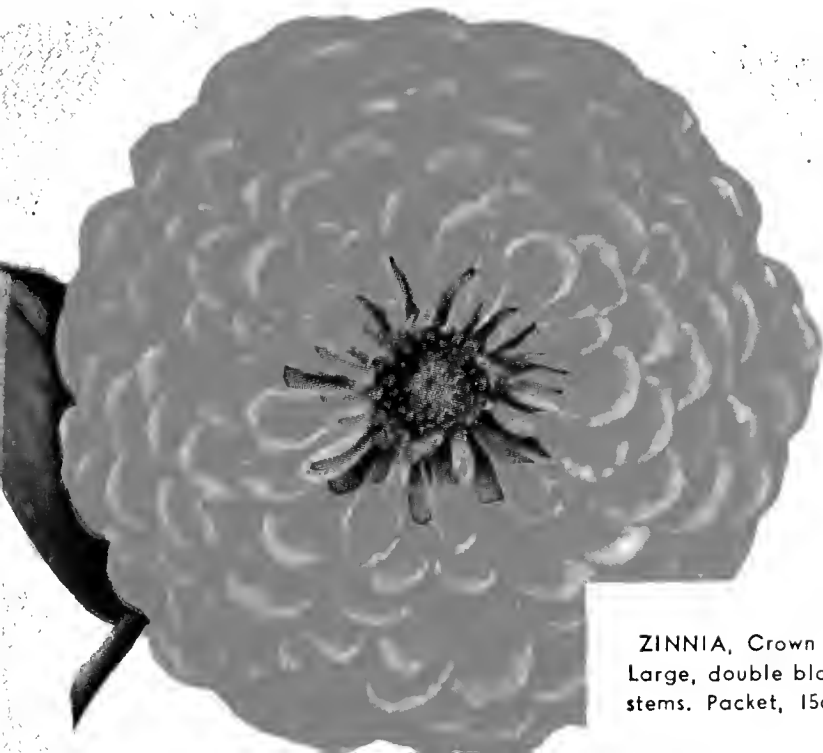
ZINNIA, Fantasy Wildfire. A distinctly new color note in Zinnias—a rich dazzling scarlet. Packet, 25c.



ZINNIA, Lilliput Pastel Mixed
A very pretty, small-flowered Zinnia. Lovely, soft shades. Good for cutting. Packet, 10c



(Below) ZINNIA, Scabious Flowered Mixed. Medium-sized flowers, with a remarkable resemblance to Scabiosa. Packet, 15c.



ZINNIA, Crown of Gold
Large, double blooms, long stems. Packet, 15c.



ZINNIA, Giants of California. Extremely large blossoms. Packet, 10c.

CUPHEA (a)

Firefly—Every modern gardener will delight in the discovery of this dwarf, compact, showy plant. Small, delicately formed fiery red flowers, for border, edging, pots or window boxes. Packet, 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (a) ♦

Firmament (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—A new dwarf type, with bushy plants and rich blue color. 1939 All-America. Packet, 15c.

DAHLIA (a)

Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed. Bedding types are indispensable. Wide color range. Seed indoors. Set out after frost date.

Single Mixed.

Double Mixed—Packet, 15c.

DELPHINIUM (hp) ♦

Perennial Larkspur

Long floral spikes, in glorious shades of blue, white and pink. Excellent for backgrounds. Gorgeous cut flowers. Should be staked.

Belladonna (Light Blue) — Delightful silvery-blue. Blooms profusely. Packet, 15c.

Bellamosum (Dark Blue)—Rich, intense, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Wrexham Hybrids — Hollyhack-flowered strain. Packet, 25c.

Shades of Blue.

DIANTHUS (a)

Pinks

Spicy, fragrant and showy. At home in beds or borders. Faithful bloomer. Fine for cutting. Brilliant colors.

Heddewigi Double Mixed—Fine variety of forms.

Heddewigi Single Mixed—Wide and varied color display.

Heddewigi Double and Single Mixed—The large Japanese pink.

Sweet Wivelsfield—Fragrant with large 2 inch blooms. Bright crimson.

DIODISCUS — See Blue Lace Flower.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ENGLISH DAISY — See Bellis Perennis.

ESCHSCHOLZIA (a) ♦

California Poppy

For richness of color and pleasing simplicity of form these flowers have a few equals. Reds, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink, and a full range of poppy colors. Sow seed where they are to bloom.

EUPHORBIA — See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(a) (hp) ♦

Myosotis

Well-known favorite, adapted to either beds or borders. Start early for flowers first season. One of best early spring flowers. Blue.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a)

Red, yellow, rose, white and lilac

blossoms that spread over the glossy foliage in mid-afternoon. Mixed.

FOXGLOVE (b) ♦

Digitalis

These tall spires bring the charm of an old fashioned garden, giving a wealth of brilliantly colored flowers with little attention. All colors.

GAILLARDIA (a)

Blanket Flower

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Godetia, Single



Dianthus, Heddewigi



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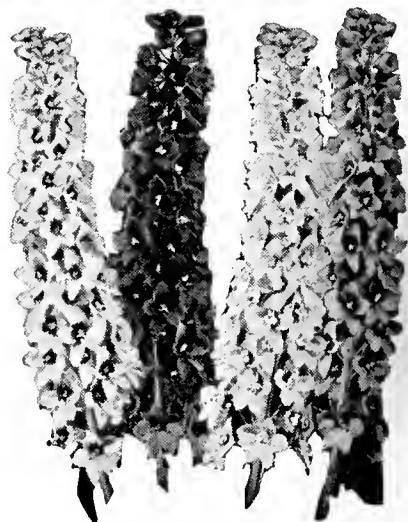
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Delphinium

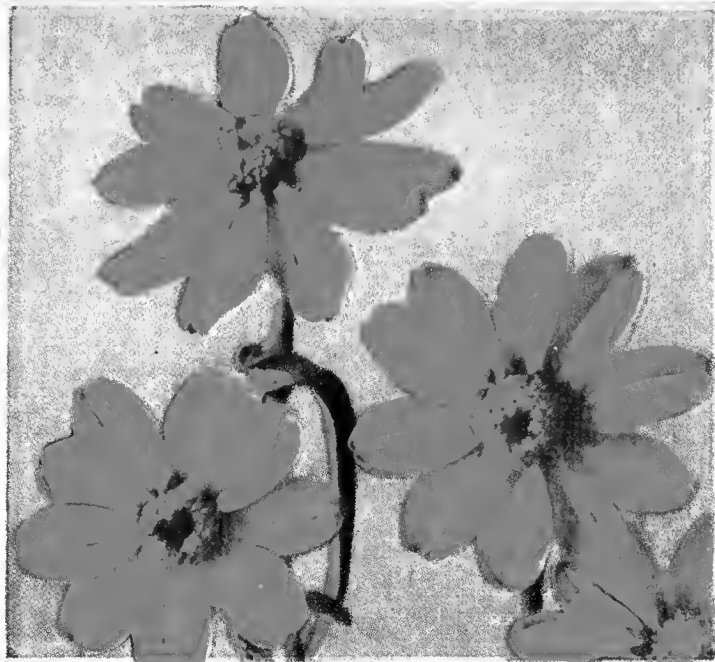
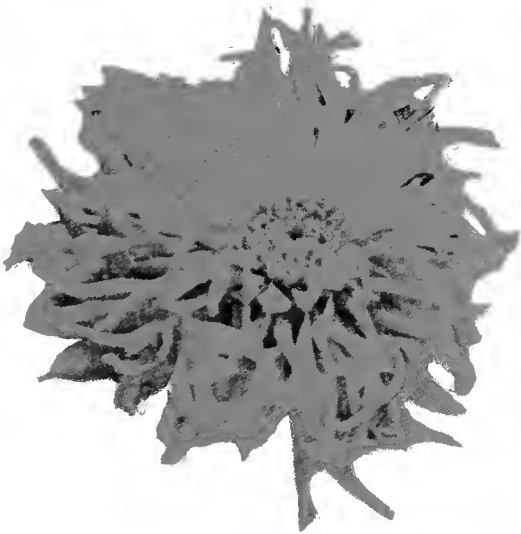
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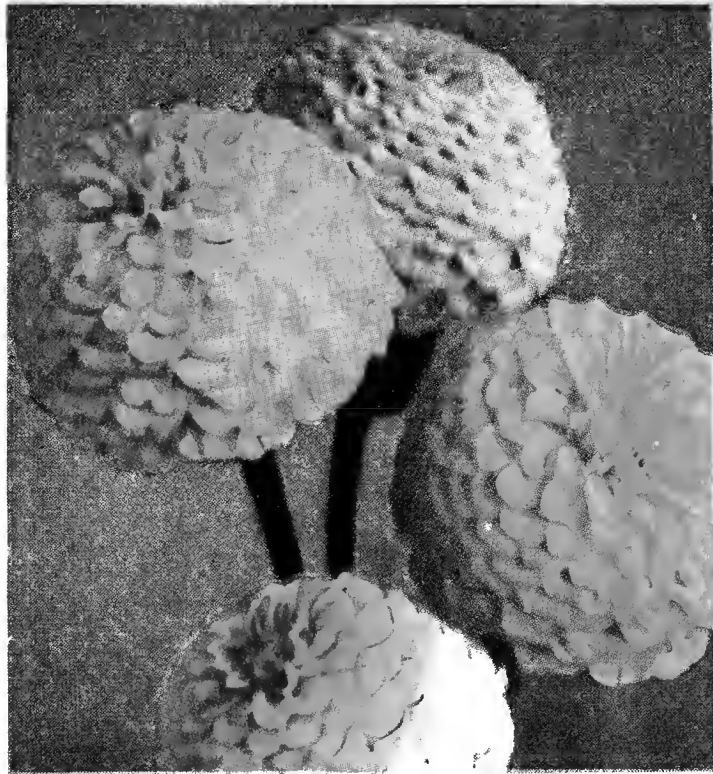
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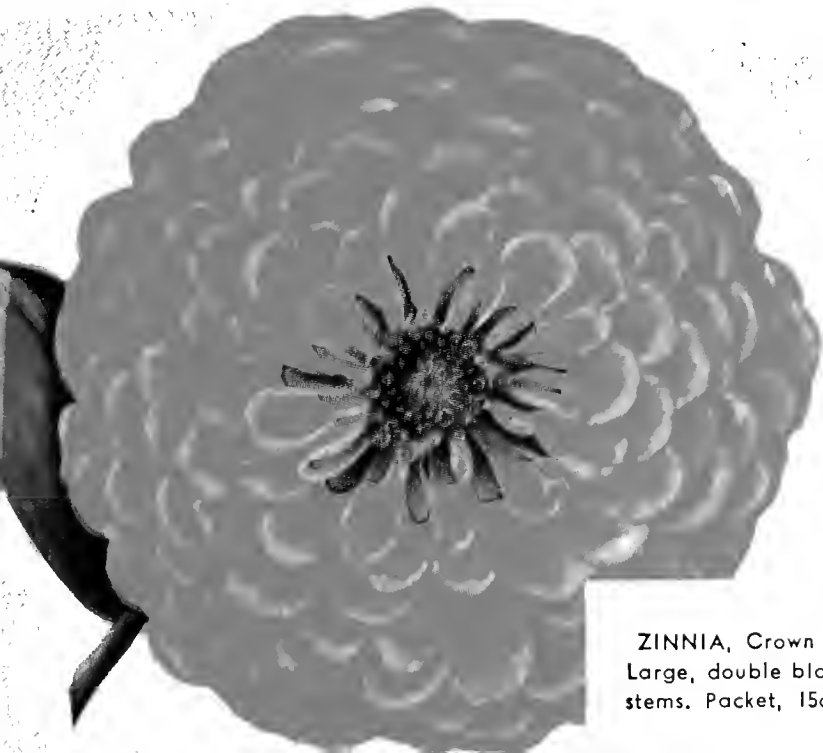


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ZINNIA, Giants of California. Extremely large blossoms. Packet, 10c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (a) Nigella

A pleasant mixture of clear cornflower-blue and white. Easily grown, compact, free flowering plant, admired for its mist-like foliage and curiously shaped seed pods. **Mixed.**

LUPINE (a) ♦

Easily grown, hardy plant with long graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Equally valuable for bedding, borders, or for cutting. 2 feet.

Russell Lupines—Lance-like rays of brilliant colors. A new development of Lupines from England. Packet, 15c.

King Lupines—Heavily flowered with large blooms, in dark blue, sky blue, rose and white. **Mixed.**

MARIGOLD (a)

When most other plants have passed their prime, this bright colored annual is still blooming profusely. The Marigold has been improved more than any other flower family in the past few years. Blooms early and late.

Burpee's Gold—Sweet-scented, glowing golden Marigolds. The double blooms are extremely large, and resemble glorias, deep orange Carnations. Completely odorless. (See color illustration on page 8).

Crown of Gold — Odorless — Chrysanthemum - flowered. All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, collared with flat, deep orange guard petals. Plant is branching, 2½ to 3 feet tall, flowers in mid-season. (See page 8 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Rich mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Plants are uniformly dwarf, bushy, and produce continuous, rather early bloom. (See Page 8 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Early Sunshine—Dwarf and very early flowering variety of Dixie Sunshine. Bushy, 24-inch plants, with yellowish-green foliage. Blossoms are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, with uncurved petals of lemon or sulphur yellow. All-America 1939. (See page 8 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

French—Long blooming, tall plants. Double, with an excellent color variety, including the interesting striped variations.

Harmony Type French Dwarf Double Hybrid—Completely new! All the fine features of Harmony but with a widely varied color range (as pictured on Page 3). Crested centers with several rows of broad guard petals. Undoubtedly destined to supersede other dwarf French types. Packet, 25c.

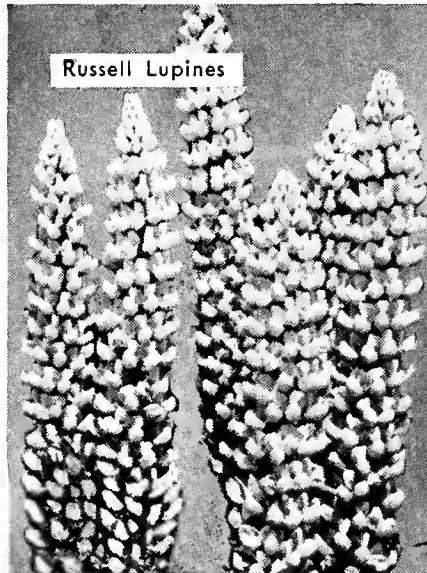
Harmony Type French Dwarf—Charming, distinct. Center petals deep orange, flanked by velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Early, free blooming. 1 ft. plants. (See page 8 for color illustration.)

Harmony Type French Tall Single Ferdinand—Saucy, sprightly, and colorful. Single flowered, with a neat round, crested center, golden yellow, surrounded by a single row of broad, mahogany-red guard petals. Early blooming. Does not have the strong Marigold odor. (See page 8 for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

Gigantea Sunset Giants—Delightfully fragrant, without the usual Marigold odor. Double, beautifully formed flowers frequently 7½ inches across. Range from primrose through several fine yellows to deep orange. (See front cover and page 8 for color illustrations.) Packet, 15c.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent, tall brilliantly golden flower, with carnation-like petals. Plants bear an abundance of well rounded, double and semi-double blooms.

Golden Glow—New, odorless. Flowers grow 2½ inches across, in clusters of from 5 to 10. Bloom in 17 weeks from seed. (See color illustration on page 8.) Packet, 25c.



Yellow Supreme—New, sweet scented. Rich, pure yellow blooms measure nearly three inches. Keeps a week to 10 days when cut.

MIGNONETTE (a)

(Sweet Scented)—Once again this old, old, favorite returns to popularity. It is especially desirable for its richness and fragrance. Long blooming, ideal for cutting.

MORNING GLORY (a) Ipomoea

Rapid, annual climbers, with dense foliage. Wide range of colors.

Heavenly Blue—Quick-growing, vigorous climber with extremely large blue flowers. Long bloom-

ALL FLOWER SEEDS 10c PER PACKET

Except where otherwise noted



Salpiglossis
(Painted Tongue)

ing season. Best of all varieties. (See page 14 for color illustration.)

Scarlett O'Hara—1939 All-America that promises to reign as a favorite this season, and for many to come. Rich, wine-red, or deep rosy crimson—an entirely new color. Blossoms are about 4 inches in diameter, and are freely produced on fast growing vines. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Imperial Japanese—A race of sun-laving flowers which have a wide color range through blues, reds and purples. All colors.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

Golden Globe (Dwarf Double)—Has color like Golden Gleam. Bushy plants of free-flowering habit. Good for beds, borders or pot culture.

Gem (Dwarf Double)—An ideal flower for edging or window boxes. Balanced range of bright colors.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery, brilliant red.

Tall, (Trailing) Mixed—Wonderful for covering fence or trellis, or to droop from window boxes.

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (a) Dwarf Cup Flower

Produces an abundance of



MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS—See Forget-Me-Not.

NASTURTIUM (a) ♦

This hardy, easily grown annual thrives in soil other plants would scorn. Vivid color, on firm stems. Fine for cutting and mass planting.

Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Beautifully formed, sweet scented blossoms, with splendid long stems. Of compact habit with short runners. Wide variety of colors.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, gem-like plants in many colors.

Golden Gleam—Fragrant, double, gleaming gold blossoms.

showy, small, cup-shaped blooms of clear lavender-blue color. Easy to grow. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

NICOTIANA (a) ♦

The fragrant, long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour full, rich, spreading fragrance over the garden every morning and evening.

NIGELLA—See Love-In-A-Mist.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis.

PANSY (a) ♦

Garden favorite for centuries. Start seed early indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Plant outdoors early for late blooming.

Pansy (Cont'd)

Coronation Gold—A large, lightly ruffled and scented variety of canary flushed orange. 1939 All-America. (See page 3 for color illustration.) Pkt., 15c.

Giants Mixed—Collection of the richest colors and markings known in Pansies. Packet, 20c.

Swiss Giants—Outstanding and unusual. Long stems, especially suited for cutting. (See page 14 for illustration.) Packet, 50c.

All Colors, Mixed and in Various Individual Colors.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

PETUNIA (a)

These prolific annuals lend themselves to many uses. Massed in beds, they make a sea of color. For window boxes or borders, they are unequalled. Profuse bloom is continued all summer and the first frost still finds them holding their own. Start indoors for early blooms.

Balcony Petunia—Produce longer, more spreading plants than the bushy sorts. Good for window boxes, or where an aver-hanging effect is desired.

Balcony Red, Purple, White, Rose, Mixed.

Burgundy—Large purple or carmine flowers, with white throats and violet tube. Packet, 15c.

Dainty Lady—Lovely, large-fringed petunias. Delicate yellow blooms, tinged gold and deeper cream, on compact, neat plants. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 20c.

All Double Giant Fringed Mixed—Very large and extremely double—very showy in the garden. (See page 3 for color illustration.) Packet, 50c.

Flaming Velvet—Blood-red flowers of rich and brilliant hue. One of best of recent novelties. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Giants of California—Largest single flowering Petunia. Ruffled 5 to 7 inch open-throated flowers in beautiful light rose and pink shades. Strong, free producing plants. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 20c.

Giants of California Supreme Florist Strain—Blooms are unbelievably large, 5 to 7 inches, with shallow open throats surrounded by satiny petals very heavily ruffled. Flowers are in shades of pink, rose and salmon rose, all with light, richly veined throats. Comparatively early. (See front cover for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

Glow—Dazzling new carmine red color with dwarf bushy growth. Flowers measuring more than 2 1/8 inches across are borne in great profusion on the dwarf plants. Under the sun, the glowing carmine red is particularly fascinating. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 50c.

Hollywood Star—Its five-pointed, star-shaped flowers of rose pink and creamy yellow throats are most unusual. Plants are bushy and erect—fast growing. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Ladybird—This new, compact, dwarf Petunia is of the deepest rose, with faint veins of a darker color towards the throat—and is a distinct addition to this type of Petunias. 1939 All-America Selection. Packet, 25c.

Martha Washington Dwarf—9 inch plant forms a perfect ball almost entirely covered with lovely large, frilled flowers. Blush-pink edges with strong wine-red veins, dark violet throat. Packet, 25c.

Rose Gem—Bright rose. Neat, compact 6-inch plants. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 20c.

Rose of Heaven—Velvety violet.

Salmon Supreme—Dwarf bedding Petunia, distinctly new, with light salmon flowers, white throated. Plants are bushy, 12 inches high, and bloom profusely over a long season. 1938 All-America. Packet, 15c.

Single Bedding, Mixed—Collection of all the desirable colors.

PHLOX (a) ♦

For a brilliant variety of colorings, plant Phlox. The sturdy plants thrive in almost any kind of soil, and flower freely during the entire summer.

Drummond, Mixed—Large, individual blossoms and heads—a mixture of all the brilliant colors, and whites.

Drummond—in individual shades.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, symmetrical plants for bedding, edging, or borders. 6 to 8 inches. All the gay and soft colors.

Salmon Glory—A worthy novelty. 1939 All-America Selection. This huge flowered variety has soft, rich salmon-pink flarets, with wide, creamy-white eyes. About 10 inches high, runs quite true, and is a prolific bloomer. For bedding, cutting, or boxes. (See page 3 for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

Giganteo Art Shades—Very large flowers, in many lovely pastel shades, that are entirely new among Phlox. Packet, 15c.

POPPIES (a) (hp)

For a showy, brilliant effect, Poppies are unsurpassed. Very hardy, will grow freely in almost any garden soil. Equally good in clumps or beds.

California—See Eschscholzia.

Double Mixed (a)—Large, double flowers in many beautiful pastel colors.

Emperor—Giant flowered Iceland Poppy, extremely large flowered, brilliant orange. Packet, 20c.

Iceland Mixed (hp)—Graceful, with neat habits. Bright green, delicate, fern-like foliage. Abundant bloom of brilliant flowers, fine for cutting. Blooms first year.

Oriental Scarlet (hp) ♦—Few flowers make such a gorgeous show of riotous colors. The huge, red blossoms often are six inches across.

Single Mixed (a)—Splendid mixture of many colors and free blooming single flowers.

Shirley Mixed (a)—Artistically ruffled edges, large blooms. A delightful assortment of colors with scarcely any two flowers alike.

PORTULACA (a)

Moss Rose

These showy annuals thrive in a sunny location and in light soil. Unforgettable display of colors. Fine for mass plantings, edgings. Single and Double Mixed.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

PYRETHRUM (hp) ♦

A showy, hardy perennial that has its place in every well-planned garden. Plants bloom abundantly. A fine color range. Mixed.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALPIGLOSSIS (a)

Painted Tongue

Large, lily-like flowers, velvet-textured, in many bright and gaudy colors. 2 1/2 to 3 foot plants, blooming from June until frost. Likes a sunny location. Mixed.

SALVIA (a)

An indispensable plant for bringing rich, brilliant color into the garden. Used for bedding, borders, or individual specimens.

Bonfire—Brilliant red flower spikes on round, symmetrical plants. Rather dwarf.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (a)

Mourning Bride

Dense heads of exquisitely colored, irregular flowers. Fine long stems. An invaluable flower for cutting—keeps almost a week.

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon—Strikingly different from any other Scabiosa. The completely double flowers are large and deep, resembling an old fashioned bee-hive in shape. Rich, deep lavender blue—a most unusual shade. Upright, tall plants, 42 to 48 inches high. Strong, wiry stems, ideal for cutting. Retains color indoors. 1939 All-America. (See front cover and page 6 for color illustrations.) Packet, 25c.

Rosette—Very large flowers of deep rose suffused with salmon. Long stiff stems. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Mixed.



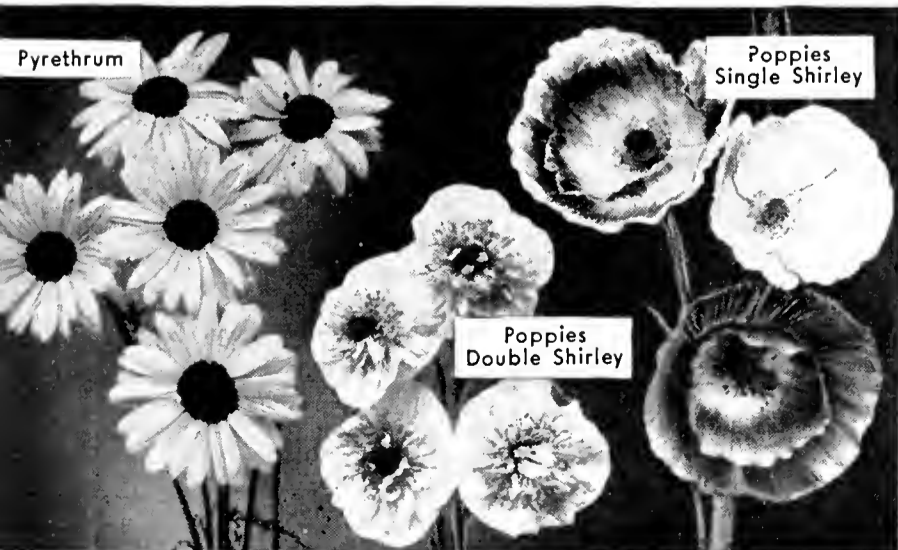
Strawflowers (Everlasting)

ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS

10c

PER PACKET

Except
where otherwise noted.



Garden Favorites of



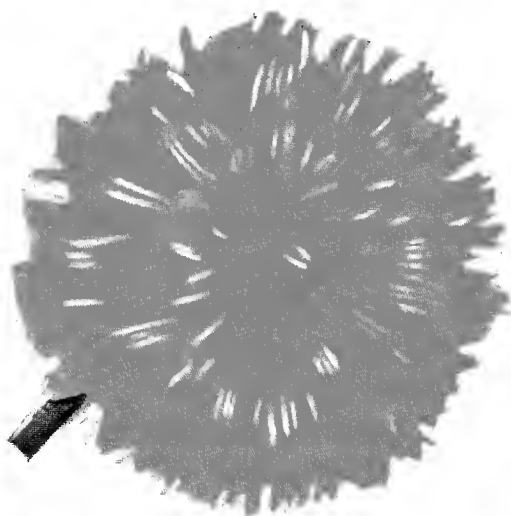
GAILLARDIA, Monarch Mixed. Long, stiff stems. Excellent for cutting. Packet, 10c.



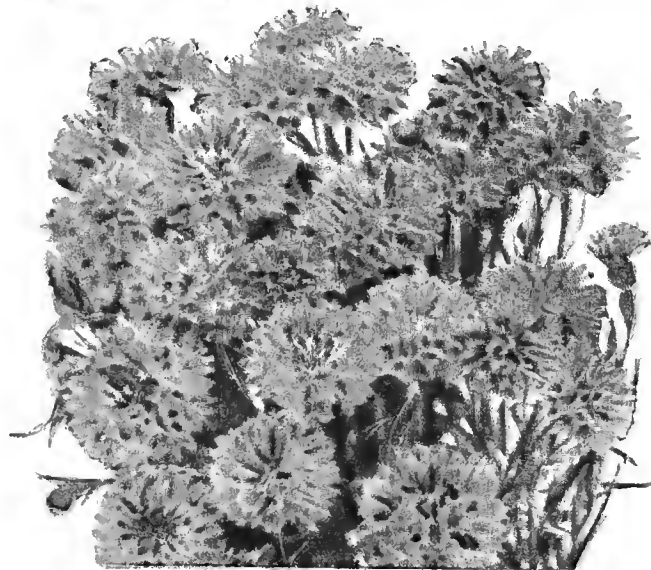
COSMOS, Orange Flare. An early strain of late flowering, tropical Klondyke. Packet, 10c.



PANSY, Swiss Giants. Round flowers of enormous size. Bloom in early spring. Long stems, especially suited for cutting. Packet, 50c.



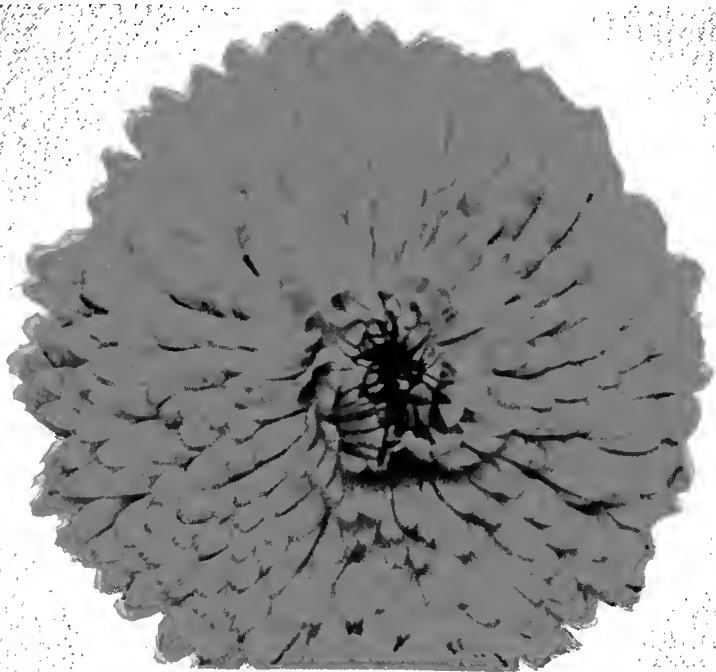
CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy. Deeply fringed and lacinated blooms. Pkt., 10c.



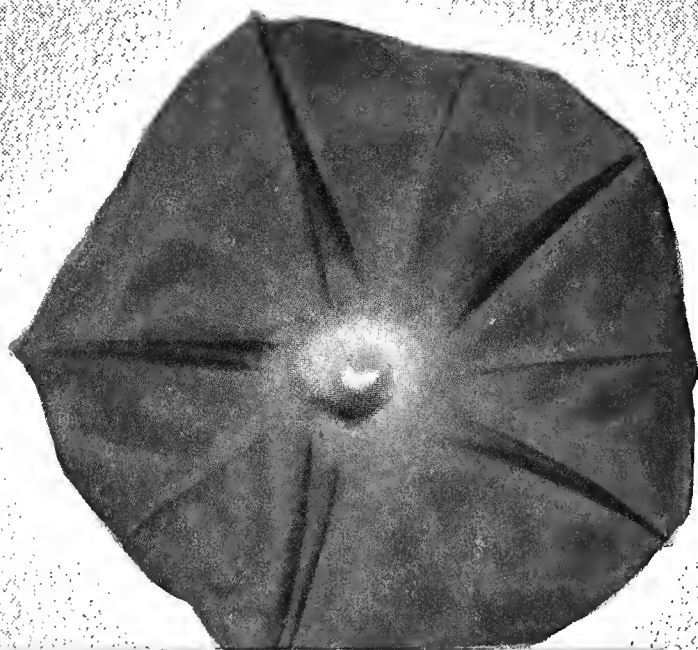
CORNFLOWER, Jubilee Gem. Dwarf variety of compact growth and double flowers. Packet, 10c.



COSMOS, Double Crested. Blossoms sometimes 2½ inches across. Packet, 15c.



CALENDULA, Campfire Improved. Huge 4-inch double flowers. Heavy stems. Fine for cutting. Packet, 15c.



MORNING GLORY, Heavenly Blue. Luxuriant fast growth. Probably the best of all climbers. Packet, 10c.

Today—and Tomorrow



SWEET PEAS
Late Flowering Spencer. A fine race of beautiful pastel colors.
Packet, 10c



NEW GIANT SWEET PEAS
Flowers of unheard of size and beauty. In a wide variety of shades.
Packet, 10c



SWEET PEAS
Early Flowering Spencer. Large flowers a month earlier than old Spencers.
Packet, 10c

Flower Growers' Guide

For dry, hot locations:

- Centaurea (Cornflower)
- Coreopsis
- Euphorbia (Snow-on-the-mountain)
- Four-o'clock
- Ipomoea (Morning Glory)
- Kochia (Summer Cypress)
- Phlox Drummondii
- Portulaca (Rose Moss)
- Salvia (Scarlet Sage)
- Sunflower
- Zinnia

For a succession of bloom:

(Several repeated sowings)

- Sweet Alyssum
- Centaurea (Cornflower)
- Coreopsis
- Gypsophila
- Mignonette
- Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
- Nigella (Love-in-a-mist)
- Phlox Drummondii
- Poppy
- Purple Candytuft

For shady locations:

- Sweet Alyssum
- Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)
- Centaurea (Sweet Sultan)
- Clarkia
- Cynoglossum (Chinese Forget-me-not)
- Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)
- Godetia
- Lupinus Hartwegii
- Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
- Pansy
- Phlox Drummondii

For poor soil:

- Sweet Alyssum
- Amaranthus
- Calendula (Pot-marigold)
- Celosia Plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb)
- Centaurea (Sweet Sultan)
- Coreopsis

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

- Gaillardia
- Godetia
- Four-o'clock
- Nasturtium
- Petunia
- Portulaca (Rose Moss)

For edging:

Short, compact flowers with a long blooming season.

- Ageratum
- Sweet Alyssum
- Celosia (Fire Feather)
- Centaurea (Dusty Miller)
- Nasturtium
- Pansy
- Petunia
- Portulaca
- Garden Verbena

For the rock garden:

- Ageratum
- Alyssum
- Arabis (Rock Cress)
- Bellis (English Daisy)
- California Poppy
- Candytuft
- Dahlia, Dwarf
- Dianthus (Pinks)
- Forget-me-not
- Linum (Perennial Flax)
- Nasturtium
- Nigella
- Pansy
- Petunia
- Phlox, Dwarf
- Portulaca
- Statice (Sea Lavender)
- Sweet William
- Verbena
- Zinnia

Everlastings for winter bouquets:

- Celosia cristata (Cockscomb)
- Gomphrena
- Gypsophila
- Helichrysum (Strawflower)
- Lunaria (Honesty)

For their fragrance:

- Sweet Alyssum
- Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)
- Centaurea (Sweet Sultan)
- Dianthus (Chinese Pink)
- Heliotrope
- Iberis umbellata (Purple Candytuft)
- Lathyrus odoratus (Perennial Sweet Pea)
- Mignonette
- Nicotiana
- Phlox Drummondii
- Stock
- Sweet Scabiosa

For porch or windowboxes:

- Ageratum
- Sweet Alyssum
- Centaurea (Dusty Miller)
- Edging Lobelia
- Petunia
- Phlox Drummondii
- Portulaca
- Dwarf Marigold
- Verbena
- Vinca (Periwinkle)

Climbing Vines:

- Balloon Vine
- Canary Bird Vine
- Gourds
- Moon Flower
- Morning Glory
- Nasturtium, Tall
- Scarlet Runner Bean
- Sweet Peas
- Perennial Sweet Peas

For their foliage:

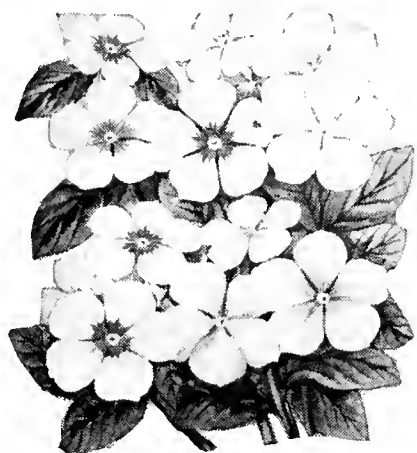
- Amaranthus caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding)
- Balloonvine
- Euphorbia (Snow-on-the-mountain)
- Kochia (Summer Cypress)
- Ricinus (Castor-bean)

ALL FLOWER SEEDS

10c

PER PACKET

Except where otherwise noted



Vinca (Periwinkle)

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCARLET RUNNER—See Bean, Scarlet Runner.

SNAPDRAGON — See Antirrhinum.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (a)

Euphorbia

The foliage is beautifully edged with white. Excellent for cutting. Above 2 feet.

STOCKS (a)

Unlimited charm and diversity of color. One of the most abundantly blooming annuals. Good for bedding, or pot culture.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blossoms on fine sturdy stems in a brilliant range of diverse colors. May be potted, and taken indoors before frost.

Evening Scented—Pleasant fragrance, excellent range of colors.

Beauty Mixed.

STRAWFLOWER (a)

Helichrysum

Handsome when growing outdoors, and when dried make brilliant winter bouquets for the house. Amazing assortment of soft and vivid colors. **Mixed.**

SUNFLOWER (a)

Helianthus

Stately, well loved old favorites. Unsurpassed for backgrounds, or general coverage of unsightly places, because of their size and brilliancy. Tall or dwarf, single and double.

SWAN RIVER DAISY — See Brachycombe.

SWEET WILLIAM (hp) ♦

Free flowering with beautiful large heads of bloom. Rich, fine colors. Single and Double, mixed.

SWEET PEAS (a)

These lovely garden favorites need well-fertilized soil. Water frequently on warm days.

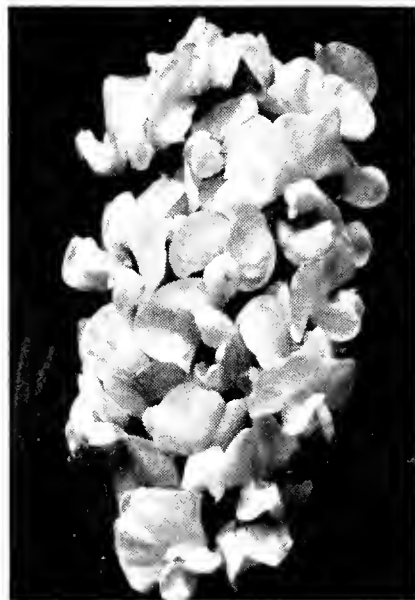
Early Flowering Spencers—Developed particularly for outdoor planting during winter months in the warmer climates, but also used in cooler areas where they

bloom 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the summer flowering but not so continuously. (Mixed, and in a variety of colors.)

Late Flowering Spencer—In various individual shades and mixtures.

Ruffled Giant Spencer — Strikingly beautiful, unusually delicate in coloring. Perfectly formed, vigorous. In various individual shades and mixture.

Perennial Sweet Peas. (*Lathyrus Latifolius*)—Sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage, bearing large clusters of waxy, handsome



Perennial Sweet Pea

flowers — also pea-shaped. The vine is well adapted to scrambling over rocks, and rugged spots, but can be trained to a support.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA SPECIOSA (a)

Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plants are very tall, but neat. Brightest possible flower for fall. (See Page 6 for color illustration.)

VERBENA (a)

Favored alike for cutting and for display. Free blooming, with very large and colorful heads. In a wide variety of individual shades and mixtures.

Blue Sentinel—Unusual, rich navy blue flowers, with medium sized florets and trusses. 10 to 12-inch compact plants, fine for neat, dark beds. 1939 All-America Medal. Packet, 25c.

Mammoth mixed and in a variety of individual shades.

VINCA (a)

Periwinkle

A very ornamental and highly satisfactory bedding plant. Long flowering, with brilliant green foliage. **Mixed.**

VIOLA (a)

Baby Pansy

A free-flowering annual which should have a place in every garden. Good for rockery. Resemble pansy, although smaller. **Mixed.**

WALLFLOWER (hhp)

A lovely early spring bloomer. The fragrance is very pleasing, and the blossoms develop startling colors. A fine selection of shades. **Mixed.**

ZINNIA (a)

Deservedly one of the best loved, and most satisfactory of all garden annuals. For cutting purposes, they are unsurpassed. Easy to grow, thriving under almost any conditions.

Dahlia Flowered (Mammoth) — The artistic pastel colors, and almost perfect dahlia-like form of these varieties make them greatly desired. 6-inch blooms. **Mixed.**

Crown of Gold—Petals are overlaid with deep golden yellow at the base, with individual colors at tip. (See page 11 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Fantasy Mixed—The new and delightful variety that has won nationwide popularity—in a mixture of unusual colors. The flowers are great masses of shaggy ray-like, twisted petals. (See page 11 for color illustration.)

Fantasy Star Dust—Clear, golden yellow, Fantasy Type, whose charming shaggy-petaled blossoms lend informality and color to the garden. Good length on free-blooming plants. 1937 All-America. (See page 11 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Fantasy Wildfire—Rich, dazzling scarlet. Strong growing and very free blooming. Sow seed where plants are to bloom. (See front cover and page 11 for color illustrations.) Packet, 25c.

Fantasy White Light—One of the whitest of all Zinnias. Curled and crested petals, bushy plants. 2½ to 3 feet. Packet, 25c.

Giants of California (Mammoth)—A magnificent strain of huge blossoms. (See page 11 for color illustration.) **Mixed.**

Lilliput Pastel Mixture—A fine mixture of tiny Zinnias that can be used for edging and as cut flowers. Real sparklers. (See page 11 for color illustration.)

Lilliput (Pompon) — Straight-stemmed midget with daisy-like flowers. **Mixed.**

Linearis—One of the most interesting and unusual newer dwarf Zinnias. Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe through each petal. Brown centers. (See page 11 for color illustration.)

Midget Tom Thumb—The colors include all the best and most desirable Zinnia shades. The compact little bushes are only 6 to 10 inches high, and the tiny blooms are perfect doubles.



Zinnia Navajo

Navajo Mixed—This bi-colored, gaillardia flowered Zinnia is today's favorite among the newer varieties. Medium-sized flowers in a wonderful range of colors are unsurpassed for cutting. 2½ to 3 foot plants, free blooming. 1938 All-America Selection. Packet, 15c.

Pumila Picotee Delight (Salmon Rose)—Diversified markings and shape. Lovely color.

Red Riding Hood Dwarf—As delightful as the fairy tale, these little flowers make friends immediately.

Scabious Flowered—An interesting new Zinnia resembling a Scabiosa. Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by a fringe of petals. The colors have delightful variety, and there are many charming contrasts between the colors of the fringes and the central crowns. (See page 11 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Haageana (Mexican Hybrids)—A miniature Zinnia with flowers of yellow, orange, and mahogany—frequently variegated. Some blossoms are single and some double.

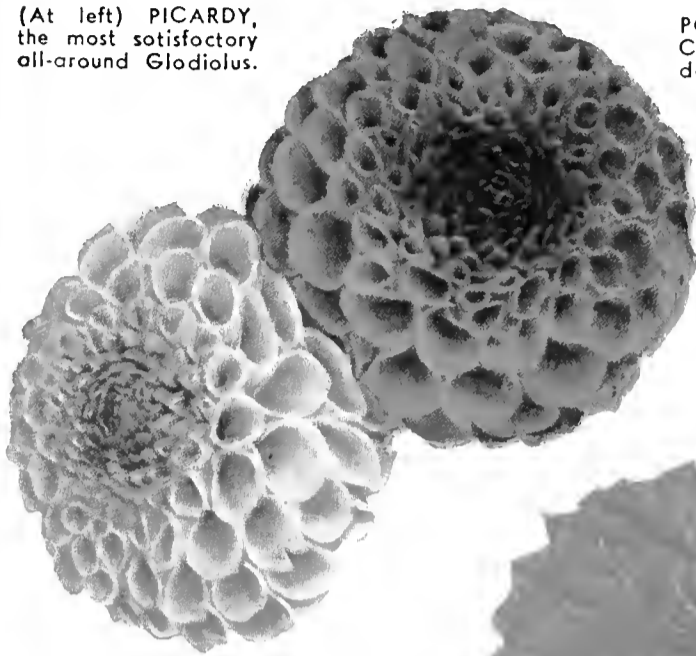
If there is some rare or unusual flower variety you can't find listed in this book . . . just ask us for it. We'll get it for you!



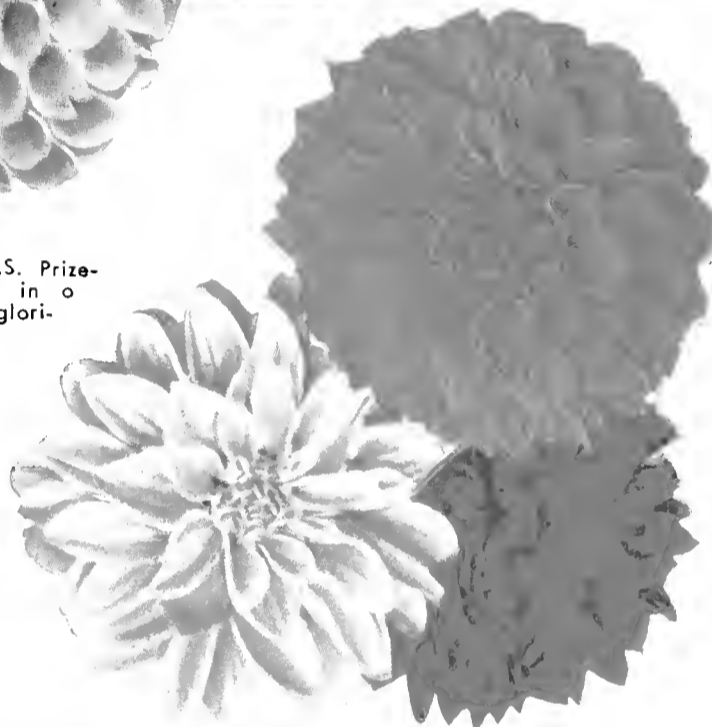
Selected GLADIOLUS and DAHLIAS

(At left) PICARDY, the most satisfactory all-around Gladiolus.

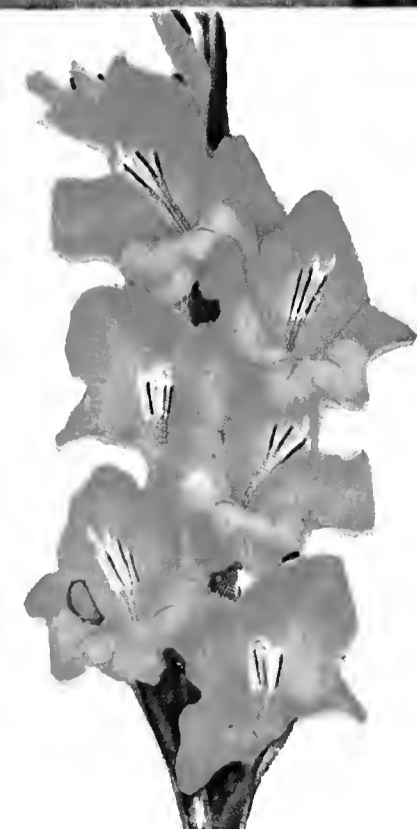
POMPON DAHLIAS. Charming, "button" dahlias — easy to grow — available in Mauve, Pink, Red, White, Bronze, Yellow.



GIANT DAHLIAS. Prize-winning strains, in a wide range of glorious colors.



See next page FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS



Betty Nuthall



Golden Dream



Dr. F. E. Bennett



Minuet



Charles Dickens



Yellow King Humbert

Cannas

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President—Easily the best red canna. Immense flowers of rich, intense scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering canna. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.

Lilies

Auratum—The gold-banded Lily of Japan. Flowers from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. White, chocolate crimson spots, with a gold band on each petal.

Rubrum—A hardy, beautiful Lily. Flowers are white, flushed pink, and spotted carmine.

Regal—Trumpet shaped, white flowers, slightly pink tinged. Canary yellow centers. Very hardy.

Henryi—Rich apricot to orange-yellow. Stalks 5 feet or more carry many huge flowers on each.

Phillipine—Flowers often as much as 6 or 7 inches long. Fragrant, elegant, and graceful. White, slightly marked with reddish-brown.

Tigrinum—Easiest to grow, and best known of all Lilies. Orange-red flowers, spotted purple.

Calla Lily—Rich, lustrous, golden-yellow flowers, with creamy white spots. Distinctive, dark green foliage.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Toll spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. One of the loveliest flowering bulbs. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

CHOICE OF ALL THE *Gladiolus*

Aflame—Truly enormous flowers on tall spikes. Begonia-rose, edged with bright orange-flame.

Albatros—New giant pure white on tall spike of good standing.

Betty Nuthall—Salmon pink, with yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture on large, strong spikes.

Bagdad—Very large, smoky old rose, lighter throat, 5-6 florets open at a time on tall, straight spike.

Charles Dickens—Strong growing bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at one time. Perfect placement.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall spike. Florets very large, of dark scarlet without markings.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering, many open.

Golden Dream—Pure, clear, golden-yellow flowers of medium size on very tall stems, many open at one time.

Giant Nymph—Lovely, light salmon-pink suffused with creamy yellow in the throat. Giant flowers. One of the best.

La Paloma—Gorgeous, vivid orange with inconspicuous white spearhead in throat. Large flowers; tall spike.

Maid of Orleans—A beautiful milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike with 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Mrs. Leon Douglas—Bright begonia-rose striped with soft orange-scarlet. Very large, showy and vigorous.

Minuet—Beautiful, clear light lavender, very large flower of heavy substance. Considered by many the best lavender.

Paul Pfitzer—Brilliant rich reddish purple flowers with a striking velvety sheen. Good grower.

Picardy—Immense spikes of rich apricot-pink blooms. Individual florets are extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Dahlias

PRIZE WINNING VARIETIES



Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jean Kerr—Fine white, long stemmed dahlia. Blooms early.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet with a lighter reverse. Long, strong stems.

Omar Khayam—Chinese red, shading to bright orange, with paler tips. Flowers often 10 inches.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Immense, brilliant orange flowers on perfect stems.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that grow freely, require little care but reward you with a wealth of gorgeous cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pink red, white, bronze, yellow.

CALADIUM

Fancy-Leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal the fancy leaved Caladiums for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect. Semi-tropical bulbs.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental foliage plants for beds and borders. The huge green leaves give a most unusual effect.

NOTES ON GLADIOLUS CULTURE

Select sunny location, away from the roots of trees and shrubs. If your soil is heavy, plant four inches deep. If light, six inches. Place bulbs five or six inches apart.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zigzag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Rich soil, thorough cultivation and plenty of water are essential to success with gladioli. Do not let the bed dry out. When flower spikes appear, abundant watering is very beneficial. Soak ground once a week if necessary, 5 inches deep. Cultivate frequently. At all times keep the soil loose.

Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other

buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom.

Cutting the spike as soon as the first flower opens allows the plant strength to go into the corm.

Bulbs should be dug as soon as the leaves begin to turn brown. Cut tops close and dry in sun. Cure corms well in a ventilated place.

Large corms should be stored in boxes not more than 4 inches deep, in a dry cellar. Store cormlets in paper bags, boxes, or loosely covered fruit jars filled with dry sand. If planted the next two succeeding years, these cormlets will grow to blooming size.

Bulbs in storage are subject to attack by thrips or bulb diseases. Consult us for the correct spray to keep your bulbs alive and healthy.

INTERESTING ITEMS FOR YOUR SELECTION

ACHILLEA (Milfoil, or Yarrow) *Ptarmica*, "The Pearl" (HP) ♦ — Grows two feet high, and from Spring to frost is covered with heads of purest white double flowers. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season, if sown early. Pkt. 15c.

ABRONIA UMBELLETA (A) — A handsome trailing plant with clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color rose lilac, with white eyes. Fine for baskets and vases as well as the garden. Remove the husks from the seed before sowing from October to March, as it grows much surer.

ALYSSUM, Maritimum Sweet (A) — A popular white flower for bouquets that is very fragrant and produces a succession of blooms. Height one foot. Sow from October to March.

AMARANTHUS (A) — See page 5.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat) — The inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, the outer bright scarlet and gold.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding) — Has drooping red spikes.

Cruentus (Princess Feather) — Dark red feathery flowers.

Molten Fire — The top leaves are a fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon. Brilliant Poinsettia-like tips.

ASPARAGUS FERN (HP) ♦ — A very popular house plant, much used for hanging baskets. Sow from December to May. Can be planted outside but freezes to ground each season.

Sprengeri (Trailing).

Plumosus Nanus (Erect).

CANNA (HP) — The finest of bedding plants for the American climate. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy soil. Sow from March to July. Saved from the finest sorts. Mixed. See page 18 for Canna Roots.

CENTAUREA, Dusty Miller (HHP) — Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Plant from January to June. One foot in height.

CARNATION, Chabauds Giant — This variety produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. The seed will produce a fine variety of colors.

Double Mixed; Rose Pink;

Yellow; Bright Scarlet; White.

DWARF COCKSCOMB (A) — A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a rooster's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but crimson is the most brilliant. Height 1 to 2 feet. Plant from February to June.

Crimson. Glasgow prize. Green foliage....

Yellow. Solid color.

Variegated Yellow and Red.

Mixed Colors.

CYCLAMEN (TP) — Well known tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. One foot high. Plant in green house; under glass to pot.

Persicum (Mixed). Pkt. 25c.

Gigantem (Mixed). — 2 to 2½ inches, large flowers and profuse blooms. Many colors. Pkt. 25c.

GERANIUM, Pelargonium Zonale (HHP) ♦ — The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves render them very desirable for pot culture or bedding. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Scarlet, Pkt. 15c. **Single Mixed.**

FUCHSIA (TP) — There are a great many beautiful varieties. They are as easily grown from seeds, and many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 to 3 feet. Double and Single, mixed, Pkt. 25c.

GOLDEN GLOW, Rudbeckia, Bicolor Superba (A) — Fine free-flowing variety, growing about two feet high. The flowers are brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Useful for cutting.

JOB'S TEAR, Coix Lachrymae (A) — Curious ornamental grass from East India with corn-like leaves and seeds of slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for bouquets, with everlasting flowers and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Plant in Spring. Height 3 feet.

ICE PLANT, Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum (A) — Dwarf plant of a trailing habit, adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles, resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches.

LANTANA (HHP) ♦ — Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Height 2 feet. Mixed.

MIGNONETTE, Reseda Odorata—Sweet Grandiflora (A) Very fragrant, large flowering.

Red Goliath — Of strong, yet compact habit with rich green foliage; the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks. Plant in Spring and Summer.

ALL
FLOWER
SEED
10 Cents
Per Packet

Except as Otherwise
Noted.



Pampa Grass

PAMPA GRASS (HP), *Gynerium Argenteum* — Very useful for cutting when fresh, for Summer bouquets, and also dry well for working with everlasting flowers for Winter bouquets. Forms elegant plumes of striking appearance.

PRIMULA, Primrose (TP) — These are perhaps the most desirable of all house plants. They are in almost constant bloom all Winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all Summer. Height 9 inches.

Malacoides—Mixed.

SCHIZANTHUS, Butterfly Flower — Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted, laced with crimson, white and yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches. Mixed colors.

GOURDS (A) — Useful as well as ornamental. The vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage. 10 to 20 feet high. All kinds mixed.

SMALL FRUITED—

Apple Striped — Beautifully marked.

Nest Egg.

Bottle Miniature.

Mock Orange.

Ornamental Pomegranate or **Queen's Sweet Pocket Melon Fruit**, deliciously perfumed and may be carried in the pocket or laid among linens.

Pear-shaped—Striped yellow and green.

Spoon — Small ball-shaped fruit with slender necks, deep orange. By slicing off a side a satisfactory spoon is made.

Turk's Turban — Small red and green; very bright colored.

LARGE FRUITED—

Bottle — Large. The original thermos bottle. Makes fine bird-houses.

Calabash or Pipe Gourd — Odd-shaped fruit which is used in making pipes.

Dipper — Fruit makes an excellent dipper and may be used for birds' nests.

Dishcloth or Towel — The fruit is eaten when young, being cooked like squash. Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this Gourd.

Hercules' Club — Fruit grows 3 to 4 feet long.

Sugar Trough — Thick shells, very durable; makes dishes and other utensils.

CLIMBERS

All prices of Flower Seeds are postpaid. Plant from February to July.

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE, Dolichos Lignosus (A) — A rapid growing evergreen climber flowering in clusters of rose pea-shaped flowers. Very desirable for covering arbors, trellises, fences, etc.

AMPELOPSIS, Veitchi, Boston Ivy (HP) — One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out along the stems. Height 5 to 10 feet.

Balloon Vine (see page 5).

Canary Bird Vine (see page 7).

BALSAM APPLE (A) — Attractive creamy flowers, followed by small fruits about the size of a lemon; rich orange when ripe. Fine for trellises.

BALSAM PEAR (A) — Rapid growing with beautiful fruits of a rich golden yellow color.

CLEMATIS (HP) — Well known and universally admired, being remarkable for the beauty and the fragrance of their blossoms. Height 15 feet.

COBOEA SCANDENS (A) — A splendid climbing plant with large, blue bell-shaped flowers. Grows very rapidly. Height 15 to 20 feet.

CYPRESS VINE (A) —

Has a fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small scarlet and white flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., it is unsurpassed in grace and beauty. Height 12 feet.

EVENING GLORY, Bona Nox (A) — It is similar to Blue Mexican Morning Glory, but the buds open in the afternoon, blooming late into the evening. The very large, light blue flowers are backed by luxuriant foliage.

NEW GUINEA POLE BEANS (A) — An edible vegetable; grows 2 to 4 feet long, and weighs 10 to 16 pounds. Cook same as Squash, using young Beans while still fuzzy.



Cypress Vine

HONEY SUCKLE, Woodbine, Chinese Evergreen (A) — This red blooming Evergreen is very fragrant and the foliage is dark green. Seeds should be sprouted under glass and transplanted in open ground after frost.

HOP, Humulus Japonicus (A) — A rapid growing, perfectly hardy climber. Sows itself after the first year. Variegated leaves of silver and green.

HYACINTH BEAN, Dolichos, Lablab, Jack Bean (A) — Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of flowers which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Height 10 to 20 feet. **WHITE, PURPLE and MIXED.**

KUDZU VINE, Jack-in-the-Bean Stalk Vine (A) — The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. The leaves resemble those of the Lima Bean and the foliage is very dense. Will grow anywhere and can stand an immense amount of hot weather. You can almost see it grow. Flowers Orchid colored.

MEXICAN CORAL VINE, Antignon Leptopus (HP) — **Queen's Crown or Wreath**—A climber with beautiful rose-colored flowers in racemes 2 feet long, originating in Central Mexico. The profusion of blooms gives the appearance of roses. Vines are killed to the ground by frost, but will grow and bloom the next Spring.

Roots, 35c each; 3 for \$1, Postpaid.

MOONFLOWER, Ipomoea Mexicana (A) — The true Moonflower is one of the most vigorous of all the Summer climbers, with a dense mass of leaves covered every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white, wax-like flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Height 30 to 50 feet.

SCARLET O'HARA MORNING GLORY—(See page 6).

GEORGE'S WHITE MORNING GLORY (A) — Found growing as a natural variation with Blue Mexican Morning Glory by George Huth on the fence of a friend also named George. A very strong grower and a heavy bloomer. Pkt. 25c.

LARGE BLUE MEXICAN (Manto de la Virgen) (A) — This Morning Glory is a desirable climber; makes a thick, dense growth of great lobbed leaves and is brilliant with an endless profusion of immense blue flowers.

DOUBLE MORNING GLORY (A) — The variety is almost limitless, running from the darkest reds and purples through all shades of blue and pink to snow-white. Flowers are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled, and bordered in wonderful fashion. They are double and semi-double and some are so much fringed as to have the appearance of a double flower. Mixed colors.

PINK MORNING GLORY, Setosa, Brazilian Morning Glory (A) — Flowers of pleasing rose pink, borne very freely in large clusters.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY (A) — The flowers are single, of immense size and of strong mixed colors.

YELLOW MORNING GLORY, Convolvulus Indica Major (HHP) — This wonderful climber is ideal for a permanent trellis. Its growth is as rapid as the Blue Mexican Morning Glory, and its flowers a rich yellow. It freezes in Winter and comes back from the roots early in the Spring.

PASSION FLOWER, Passiflora Coerulea — A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers.

SCARLET RUNNER VINE—(See Bean, page 7).

SMILAX, Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides — No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for graceful beauty of its foliage. Commercially used as cut flowers and for wreaths. Height 10 feet.

SMALL WHITE POLE BUTTER BEANS, Porch-Climber (A) — This rare, narrow-leaf, graceful vine Butter Bean will climb 15 to 20 feet and with its leaves shaped like peach leaves and yielding an abundance of fancy edible butter beans.

THUNBERGIA, Black-eyed Susan — Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, etc., very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors.

TRUMPET VINE, Bignonia Radicans (HP) — Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber, with brilliant flowers. Height 20 to 30 feet. **Orange Scarlet.**

All
Flower
Seeds
10c pkt.
Unless Noted
Otherwise



Wisteria Vine

WISTERIA VINE, Glycine Sinensis (HP) — One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during Spring. Height 20 feet.

YARD LONG BEAN, Celestial or Asparagus Bean (A) — A good table Bean as well as a curiosity. It is very prolific and a rank grower. Should have ample arbor to climb upon.

New Varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas

EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS—Plant early to bloom by Christmas or in March to bloom before hot weather. Do not grow as tall as Giant Spencer strains.

- Blue Boy**—Large Deep Blue.
- Glitters**—Cerise Red.
- Grenadier**—Dazzling Scarlet.
- Harmony**—Clear Lavender.
- Hope**—Pure White, Black Seeded.
- Imperial Pink**—Clear Pink.
- Mrs. Herbert Hoover**—Bright Blue.
- Shirley Temple**—Soft Rose Pink.
- Valencia**—Sunproof Orange. Long Stems.
- Christmas Flowering Mixture**—A well balanced harmony of color.

SPENCER DOUBLE HYBRID—It has been a difficult task to change the habit of the Sweet Pea by hybridization and selection to the double form, and much remains to be done. The results at best is really a semi-double flower. Mixed colors.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus Latifolius) — For description, see page 16.

GIANT SPENCER SWEET PEAS—Prepare a bed near a fence or where you can build a trellis. Spade the soil, which has been mulched with peat moss or good loamy soil, very deeply. Dig a trench about eight inches deep and place a layer about one-sixteenth of an inch thick of United Plantfood, or some good commercial fertilizer in the bottom.

Cover this fertilizer about two inches and place the seed thereon about one inch apart in the row. Cover the seed with mellow soil about one inch. When the plants come up, gradually bank the soil to the plants, leaving a few leaves stick out. Continue until plants are well above the surface.

- Pirate Gold**—Golden Orange.
- Mary Pickford**—Cream Pink Suffused Salmon.
- King Manoel**—Maroon.
- King Edward**—Crimson.
- Hawlmak Lavender**—Light Blue.
- Pinkie**—Large Bright Pink.
- King White**—Glistening White.
- Elfrida Pearson**—Shell Pink.
- Masterpiece**—Giant Lavender.
- America**—Red Flake White Ground.
- Olympia**—Royal Purple.

GIANT MIXTURE—This mixture is composed of the best and most popular Spencers and will certainly give satisfaction.



HUDSON COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

Hudson Perfection—4 gallon, open top. Big 6 inch opening insures easy filling, emptying or cleansing. Drains completely dry. Unusually large capacity and high pressure adapt it for any job. Capacity full 4 gallons; 7½ x 21 inch tank; 1¾ x 15½ inch pump; 27 inch high pressure spray hose.

Hudson Climax—3¾ gallon, open top. Embodies strength, safety, ease of operation and accessibility. Adapted for all classes of spray work, with any insecticides, white-wash, etc. 7¼ x 20 inch tank; 24 inch high pressure spray hose.

Hudson Booster—Nu-Eez Funnel Top. 3¼ gallon sprayer with Saff-Kam lock and funnel top. Large capacity and high pressure adapt it for all work. 7½ x 19 inch tank; 24 inch high pressure spray hose.

Perfection Sprayer
4 Gallon — Open Top

- Perfection**—Galvanized tank, 4 gal., \$6.50.
- Perfection**—Copper tank, 4 gal., \$10.50.
- Junior**—Galvanized tank, 2½ gal., \$4.50.
- Junior**—Copper tank, 2½ gal., \$7.25.
- Climax**—Galvanized tank, 3¾ gal., \$4.75.
- Booster**—Galvanized tank, 3¼ gal., \$3.25.

These fine sprayers all have galvanized steel tank, all seams riveted and heavily soldered.

Pump seamless brass tubing, seals into tank by means of 4 steel locking fingers controlled by malleable "D" handle. Impossible to remove pump before pressure is exhausted, yet quickly and easily locked or released.

Perfection automatic shut-off valve locks open for continuous spraying; 21 inch brass extension rod, oil brass spray nozzle.

HUDSON BARREL PUMP

Handles whitewash, cold water paints, caustic mixtures, agricultural insecticides, etc. Pump cylindrical seamless brass tubing, 1¾ x 7 inches. Air chamber high carbon steel, 2 x 27 inches; light, strong and sturdy. Tubular brass intake strainer provides strainer area fifteen times that of ordinary type. Dasher agitation clears at each stroke, absolutely preventing clogging. Entire valve assembly, including the intake strainer, accessible from outside of pump without dismantling. Fitted with 6 feet iron extension rod, and brass angle spray nozzle. Weight 30 pounds.

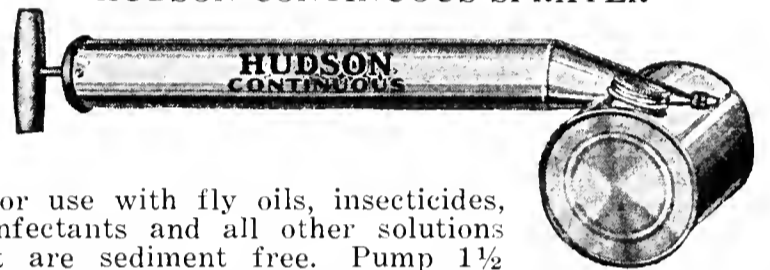
Barrel Pump, complete, \$12.00.

GLASS JAR SPRAYER

Detachable glass container safely handles solutions which destroy metals. Glass container shows nature and amount of contents.

Glass Jar Sprayer, 4½ ounces, 20c.

HUDSON CONTINUOUS SPRAYER



For use with fly oils, insecticides, disinfectants and all other solutions that are sediment free. Pump 1½ inches diameter, 14 inches long. Fitted with brass syphon tube and nozzle to prevent corrosion. Adjustable for any type of spray from fog to solid stream.

Continous Sprayer—1 qt., 75c.

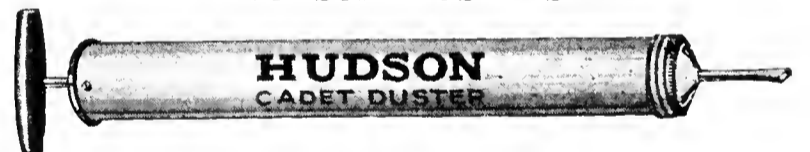
Capital—Galvanized tank, 3 qt., \$2.25.

HUDSON MISTY SPRAYER

The point of pump passes through top of tank and is securely soldered, making a very sturdy construction. Pump is heavy tin, 1½ inches in diameter, 14 inches long. Tank is heavy tin.

Misty Sprayer—1 qt., 45c.

HUDSON DUSTERS



For use with powder insecticides in and about the home. Heavy tin pump, fitted with Hudson Air-Pak plunger. Large, easily removed cap with discharge tube to drive the powder into cracks and crevices. Air valve prevents powder escaping back into cylinder.

Corporal, 5 inch stroke, 20c.

Signal Duster, 7 inch stroke, 30c.

Cadet, 8 inch stroke, 40c.

Fertilize with United Plantfood



A balanced diet for your lawns, trees, shrubs and gardens.

10 Lb. Bags 50c; 25 Lb. Bags \$1.00; 50 Lb. Bags \$1.75; 100 Lb. Bags \$3.00.

Also United Plant Fertilizer in all standard analyses, as 4-8-4; 6-10-7; 6-12-6, etc.

VITAMIN B1 RESTORES PLANTS!

The new chemical that restores strength, health and vigor to many sick and dying plants. In effect it is almost miraculous! Vitamin B1 is not a plant food but it enables many weakened plants to absorb more food by stimulation of the rooting systems and possibly other normal plant functions.

Full directions sent with each 1-10 gram bottle, sufficient to make up to 2000 gallons of solution. **Postpaid \$1.** See page 35 for more information.

Jan. 1940



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	M	☾	♈
2	T	☾	♈
3	W	☾	♈
4	T	☾	♈
5	F	☾	♈
6	S	☾	♈
7	S	☾	♈
8	M	☾	♈
9	T	☾	♈
10	W	☾	♈
11	T	☾	♈
12	F	☾	♈
13	S	☾	♈
14	S	☾	♈
15	M	☾	♈
16	T	☾	♈
17	W	☾	♈
18	T	☾	♈
19	F	☾	♈
20	S	☾	♈
21	S	☾	♈
22	M	☾	♈
23	T	☾	♈
24	W	☾	♈
25	T	☾	♈
26	F	☾	♈
27	S	☾	♈
28	S	☾	♈
29	M	☾	♈
30	T	☾	♈
31	W	☾	♈

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN JANUARY

This planting guide is for Texas. For localities north or here, plant later in Spring and earlier in the Fall.

Flower Garden.—Sow in open ground; Alyssum, Bachelor Button, Coreopsis, Candyfruit, Carnation, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Daisy, Forget-me-not, Larkspur, Lobellia, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Phlox, Pinks, California Poppy, Sweet Peas, Virginian Stocks, Verbena.

Sow in Flats.—Snapdragon, Petunia, Aster, Salvia, Vinca.

Bulbs.—Hyacinth, Tulips, Tuberoses, Amaryllis, Tuberous Begonias, Calla, Regal and Hardy Lillies.

Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs can be planted now.

Vegetable Garden.—Beets, Carrots, Chives, Cress, Endive, Kale, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Swiss Chard, Turnips, also Herbs, Leeks.

Sow in Cold Frame.—Artichoke, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbage, Celery, Eggplant, Kohl Rabi, Peppers, Tomatoes. Cucumbers can be planted in paper pots for forcing.

Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Horse-Radish Roots, Chives, Shallots, Onion Sets and Plants should be set out now.

Field.—Rust Proof Oats, Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Vetches and Buckwheat. All Clovers, Dwarf Essex Rape, Lespedeza, Kentucky Blue, Johnson and Rye Grasses.

Orchard.—January and February are the best months to plant Fruit Trees. Pecan Nuts may be planted to raise trees. Berries and Grapes do well at this time.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN FEBRUARY

Flower Garden.—Sow in open ground; Alyssum, Amaranthus, Ageratum Anchusa, Blue Lace Flower, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Celosia, Cosmos, Cockscomb, Dahlia, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Phlox, Pinks, Nigella, Sweet Sultan, Verbena, Vinca. Sow all vine seeds now.

Sow in Flats.—Aster, Balsam, Marigold, Snapdragon, Salvia, Petunia, Zinnia.

Bulbs.—Amaryllis, Caladiums, Canna, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Tuberous Begonia, Tigridias, (Mexican Shell Flower) and all hardy Lillies.

Vegetable Garden.—Beets, Carrots, Casaba, Chives, Cress, Endive, Kale, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Swiss Chard, Turnips, Corn, Cucumbers, Squashes, and Melons. All Herbs can be planted. Also New Zealand Spinach, and Rape.

Sow in Cold Frame.—Artichoke, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbage, Celery, Eggplant, Kohl Rabi, Peppers, and Tomatoes.

Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horse Radish Roots, Chives, Shallots, and Onion Sets can be planted. Jerusalem Artichoke and Sweet Potatoes for Slips.

Field.—Rust Proof Oats, Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue Grass, and Lespedeza.

Red Top, Hegari, Milo Maize, Egyptian Wheat, and all varieties of Field Corn. Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets, and Stock Carrots can be planted.

Feb. 1940



D. of M.	Days in Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	T	☾	♈
2	F	☾	♈
3	S	☾	♈
4	S	☾	♈
5	M	☾	♈
6	T	☾	♈
7	W	☾	♈
8	T	☾	♈
9	F	☾	♈
10	S	☾	♈
11	S	☾	♈
12	M	☾	♈
13	T	☾	♈
14	W	☾	♈
15	T	☾	♈
16	F	☾	♈
17	S	☾	♈
18	S	☾	♈
19	M	☾	♈
20	T	☾	♈
21	W	☾	♈
22	T	☾	♈
23	F	☾	♈
24	S	☾	♈
25	S	☾	♈
26	M	☾	♈
27	T	☾	♈
28	W	☾	♈
29	T	☾	♈

BOOKS FOR THE GARDENER

ALFALFA, (Coburn). \$1.10.
 ANNUALS (Hottes)—\$1.50.
 ASPARAGUS. \$1.10.
 AZALEAS AND CAMELIAS, (Hume). \$1.50.
 BAILEY'S PLANT BREEDING, (Revised A. W. Gilbert). \$3.50.
 BROOM CORN CULTURE, (A. G. McCall). \$1.10.
 BULBS, THE GARDEN IN COLOR, (McFarland, Hatton & Foley). This book with 275 colored pictures is one of the most valuable in the selection and arrangement of varieties of flowering bulbs for

your garden. Cultural directions complete and explicit. \$3.50.
 CHRYSANTHEMUM, The (Harrington). \$1.10.
 CELERY CULTURE. \$1.25.
 IRIS, The, (John Wister). \$1.25.
 CULINARY HERBS, (Kains). \$1.35.
 CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, (Bailey). Per set of three volumes, \$15.00.
 DAHLIA CULTURE, Modern, (Waite). This book by the originator of "Jersey Beauty" gives full information on the culture and complete care of Dahlias. \$1.50.

FLAX CULTURE. Complete information. 50c.
 FERN CULTURE, (Hemslley). \$1.50.
 GLADIOLUS, The (A. C. Beal). \$1.25.
 MUSHROOMS, Success with. 25c.
 PERENNIALS, The book of, (Hottes). \$2.00.
 HOW TO GROW ROSES, by J. H. McFarland and Robert Pyle. Gives advice on how to bud them, locate the beds, prepare the ground, plant, care for in summer, fight pests, prune. 72 illustrations (40 in color). 180 pages. \$1.00.

NUT GROWING, by R. T. Morris. 219 pages. \$2.75.
 TOMATO, The, (Work). \$1.35.
 STRAWBERRY, The (Fraser.) \$1.35.
 VIOLET CULTURE, Practical, (Coon). 75c.
 All books sent postpaid at prices given.
 If you are interested in other books not listed here, ask us for them. We will be pleased to supply them for you.

March 1940



D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	F	☾	♈
2	S	☾	♈
3	S	☾	♈
4	M	☾	♈
5	T	☾	♈
6	W	☾	♈
7	T	☾	♈
8	F	☾	♈
9	S	☾	♈
10	S	☾	♈
11	M	☾	♈
12	T	☾	♈
13	W	☾	♈
14	T	☾	♈
15	F	☾	♈
16	S	☾	♈
17	S	☾	♈
18	M	☾	♈
19	T	☾	♈
20	W	☾	♈
21	T	☾	♈
22	F	☾	♈
23	S	☾	♈
24	S	☾	♈
25	M	☾	♈
26	T	☾	♈
27	W	☾	♈
28	T	☾	♈
29	F	☾	♈
30	S	☾	♈
31	S	☾	♈

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN MARCH

Flower Garden.—Alyssum, Amaranthus, Ageratum, Anchusa, Blue Lace Flower, Calloopsis, Candytuft, Celosia, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Gomphrena, Marigold, Nasturtium, Phlox, Portulaca, Pinks, Nigella, Salpiglossis, Strawflower, Sweet Sultan, Sunflower, Castor Bean, Verbena, Vinca.

Sow in Flats.—Guem, Salvia, Marigold, Balsam, Zinnia. Sow all vine seeds, as Morning Glory.

Bulbs.—Cannas, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Calidium, Tuberose, Tuberos Begonia, Tigridias, and all hardy Lillies.

Vegetable Garden.—Beans, Beets, Casaba, Chives, Cress, Kale, Mustard, Leeks, Parsley, Peas, Okra, Pinto and Pink Beans, Shallots, Onion Sets, Radish, Corn, Cucumbers, Melons, Sweet Potatoes, Swiss Chard, Squashes, Salsify, Turnips, New Zealand Spinach, Rape; all Herbs.

Sow in Cold Frame.—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Celery, Eggplant, Kohl Rabi, Peppers and Tomatoes.

Field.—Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, all varieties of Millet, Texas Ribbon Cane and Teosinte for green feed. Plant Irish and Sweet Potatoes, all varieties of Field and Broom Corn, Cow Peas, Field Peas, Soya and Velvet Beans. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes.

Sow all varieties of grasses for pasture and hay, such as Crested Wheat, Bermuda, Rhodes, Gramma, Dallis, and Johnson Grass. Also all Clovers.

Orchard.—Rose Bushes, Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs can be planted.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN APRIL

Flower Garden—

Ageratum, Amaranthus, Balsam, Celosia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Cosmos, Gomphrena, Marigold, Portulaca, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Castor Beans, Salpiglossis, Sunflower, Tithonia, Statice, Strawflower, Vinca, Zinnia.

Bermuda Grass, Carpet and Kentucky Blue Grass should be planted for lawns.

Bulbs.—Dahlia, Gladiolus, Caladium, Tuberoses and Tigridias.

Vegetable Garden.—Pole, Bush and Lima Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Cucumber, Eggplant, Melons, Okra, Parsley, Parsnips, Peppers, Pumpkin, Radish, Roselle (for Jelly), Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Squashes, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Sweet and Roasting Ear Corn, Mustard, and Sweet and Medicinal Herbs, and Watermelons.

Field.—Sow all varieties of grass for pasture and hay, especially Rhodes Grass and Sudan Grass.

April 1940

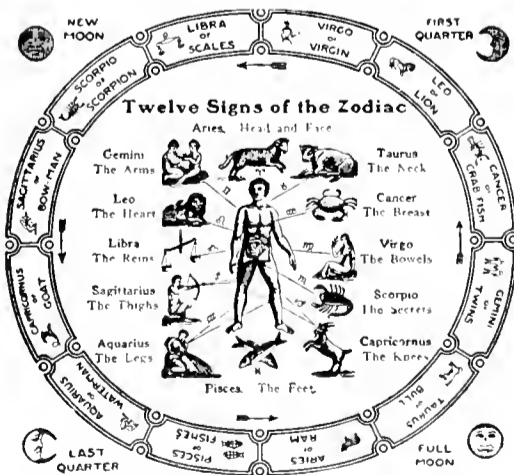


D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	M	☾	♈
2	T	☾	♈
3	W	☾	♈
4	T	☾	♈
5	F	☾	♈
6	S	☾	♈
7	S	☾	♈
8	M	☾	♈
9	T	☾	♈
10	W	☾	♈
11	T	☾	♈
12	F	☾	♈
13	S	☾	♈
14	S	☾	♈
15	M	☾	♈
16	T	☾	♈
17	W	☾	♈
18	T	☾	♈
19	F	☾	♈
20	S	☾	♈
21	S	☾	♈
22	M	☾	♈
23	T	☾	♈
24	W	☾	♈
25	T	☾	♈
26	F	☾	♈
27	S	☾	♈
28	S	☾	♈
29	M	☾	♈
30	T	☾	♈

NOTICE:

When we speak of the dark of the moon, we mean a decreasing moon or the period from last quarter to new moon. To plant during the light of the moon, we mean the time between first quarter to full moon or period of increasing moon.

MEANING OF THE ZODIAC



Waterman—Legs. Jan. 18 to Feb. 17. Seed planting in this sign will rot.

Fish—Feet. Feb. 17 to Mar. 21. This is a watery sign, good for producing fruit of the earth. Good root sign if moon is dark or on the wane. Being a watery sign it assists vegetation to withstand drought.

Ram—Head. Mar. 21 to April 23. Seeds planted in this sign produce vines or stalks. Crops that produce their yield above ground should be planted in the new or increasing light of the moon.

Bull—Neck. April 23 to May 23. Root crops of quick growth will be good planted in the old moon in this sign.

Twins—Arms. May 23 to June 22. Good sign for plants that produce

above the ground. The soil should be stirred in this sign to subdue all noxious weeds.

Crab—Breast. June 22 to July 21. Watery, fruitful sign in which all plants germinate quickly.

Lion—Heart. July 21 to Aug. 21.

Barren sign. Unfavorable to the growth of seed or transplanting. Favorable to destroy weeds.

Virgin—Bowels. Aug. 21 to Sept. 23. Barren sign. Unfavorable to growth of seed or transplanting. Good sign to plant beautiful flowers.

Scales—Reins. Sept. 23 to Oct. 26. Seeds planted at this time produce vigorous pulp growth and roots and a reasonable amount of grain.

Scorpion—Loins. Oct. 26 to Nov. 25. Fruitful sign and produces watery effects.

Bowman—Thighs. Nov. 25 to Dec. 22. Not favorable to plant or transplant in.

Goat—Knees. Dec. 22 to Jan. 18. This is a moist sign, produces rapid growth of pulp, stalk, or roots, but not much grain.

May 1940

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN MAY

Flower Garden.—Balsam, Cosmos, Gomphrena, Marigold, Portulaca, Sunflower, Tithonia, Strawflower, Statice, Vinca, Zinnia.

All varieties of flowering vines and gourds should be planted this month.

All lawn grasses can be planted this month.

Vegetable Garden.—Pole, Bush, and Lima Beans, Corn, Cantaloupe, Collards, Okra, Pumpkin, Spinach (Summer), Squashes, Watermelons.

Field.—Cow Peas, Field Peas, Soya and Velvet Beans, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, Sorghum and all varieties of Field Corn.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN JUNE

Flower Garden.—Balsam, Cosmos, Gomphrena, Marigold, Portulaca, Sunflower, Tithonia, Strawflower, Statice, Vinca, Zinnia.

All vines can be planted; especially Jack Beans. Bermuda and other grasses can be planted.

Vegetable Garden.—Bush and Lima Beans, Corn, Cantaloupe, Collards, Okra, Pumpkin, Spinach (Summer), Squashes, Watermelons.

Field.—All varieties of Cow Peas, and Field Beans and Grain Sorghums should be planted.

June 1940

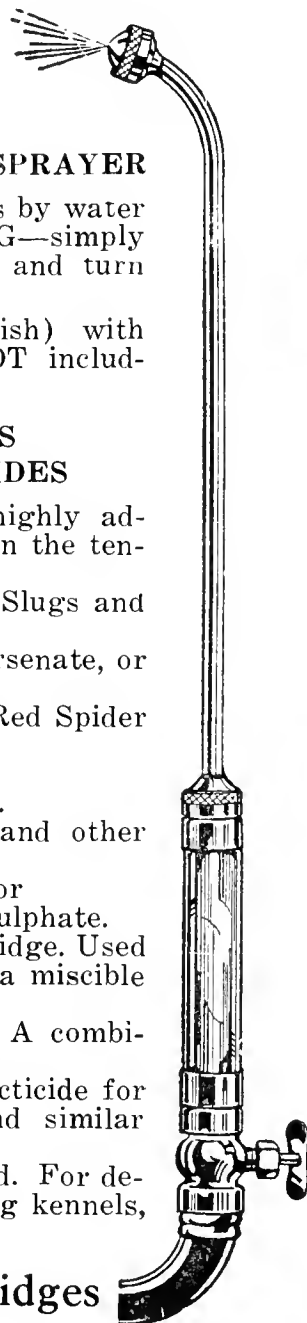
New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.
			
5th	12th	19th	27th

D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	S	☾	♋
2	S	☾	♋
3	M	☾	♋
4	T	☾	♋
5	W	☾	♋
6	T	☾	♋
7	F	☾	♋
8	S	☾	♋
9	S	☾	♋
10	M	☾	♋
11	T	☾	♋
12	W	☾	♋
13	T	☾	♋
14	F	☾	♋
15	S	☾	♋
16	S	☾	♋
17	M	☾	♋
18	T	☾	♋
19	W	☾	♋
20	T	☾	♋
21	F	☾	♋
22	S	☾	♋
23	S	☾	♋
24	M	☾	♋
25	T	☾	♋
26	W	☾	♋
27	T	☾	♋
28	F	☾	♋
29	S	☾	♋
30	S	☾	♋

New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.
			
7th	14th	21st	28th

D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	W	☾	♋
2	T	☾	♋
3	F	☾	♋
4	S	☾	♋
5	S	☾	♋
6	M	☾	♋
7	T	☾	♋
8	W	☾	♋
9	T	☾	♋
10	F	☾	♋
11	S	☾	♋
12	S	☾	♋
13	M	☾	♋
14	T	☾	♋
15	W	☾	♋
16	T	☾	♋
17	F	☾	♋
18	S	☾	♋
19	S	☾	♋
20	M	☾	♋
21	T	☾	♋
22	W	☾	♋
23	T	☾	♋
24	F	☾	♋
25	S	☾	♋
26	S	☾	♋
27	M	☾	♋
28	T	☾	♋
29	W	☾	♋
30	T	☾	♋
31	F	☾	♋

HY-GRADE HOZE GUN



THE MODERN GARDEN HOZE SPRAYER

Simple, easy, effective. It operates by water pressure. No PUMPING, No MIXING—simply insert a cartridge, point the nozzle and turn on the water.

Hy-Grade Hoze Gun (Chrome finish) with "Clearview" cartridge chamber, NOT including cartridges. Postpaid \$3.75.

COLLOIDAL CARTRIDGES INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Produce a potent, quick-acting, highly adhesive, mist-like spray. Will not burn the tenderest leaf or flower.

To Control—Caterpillars, Beetles, Slugs and other Chewing Insects, use

ARSENOLOID—Colloidal Lead Arsenate, or **ROTOLOID**—Colloidal Rotenone.

To Control—Aphids, Thrips, Mites, Red Spider and other Sucking Insects, use

NICOLOID—Colloidal Nicotine, or **PYROLOID**—Colloidal Pyrethrum.

To Prevent—Mildew, Rust, Blight and other Fungous Diseases, use

SULFOLOID—Colloidal Sulphur, or

BORDOLOID—Colloidal Copper Sulphate.

DORMOLOID—A Dormant Oil Cartridge. Used for Oyster Shell scale and wherever a miscible oil spray is required.

TRIOLOID—An all purpose spray. A combination insecticide and fungicide.

JAPOLOID—A Special Contact Insecticide for use in the control of Japanese and similar Beetles.

DEODOROLOID—Cresolic Compound. For deodorizing and disinfecting cellars, dog kennels, chicken houses, etc.

New Low Prices on Cartridges

The Following Cartridges 30c Each. \$3.50 per Dozen.

NICOLOID — ROTOLOID — PYROLOID
TRIOLOID — DEODOROLOID

The Following Cartridges 25c Each. \$3.00 per Dozen.

ARSENOLOID — BORDOLOID — SULFOLOID —
DORMOLOID — JAPOLOID

Will Fit Any Make of Chamber-type Garden Hoze Sprayer.

Other items, such as Slug Shot, on page 35.

Hammond Products

HAMMOND'S COPPER SOLUTION — Controls practically all fungus diseases—mildew, black spot, rusts, blights, etc. — and does not harm or stain the most delicate foliage. One pint makes 10 gallons of spray.

Half Pint Cans 50c; Pint Cans 85c; Quart Cans \$1.50.

HAMMOND'S NAPOTOSIDE — An ideal fumigant-insecticide. Its vapors penetrate the soil and kill sow bugs, millipedes, etc., as well as surround foliage to control thrips, red spiders, etc. It is applied to the soil and watered in. Especially recommended for greenhouse use and between rows of gladiolus — for glad thrip.

1 Lb. Cans 35c; 5 Lb. Cans \$1.25; 25 Lb. Cans \$4.00.

TREAT

































































SEED CORN

NO-CROW—Saves seed corn. Seeds treated with No-Crow will never be bothered by crows, pigeons, moles pheasants, black birds, larks, gophers, wood chucks, squirrels, etc. Simply pour one-half pint on a bushel of corn. Prevents seed rotting in the ground. Also effective on grain sorghums, melons, cucumbers and other seeds.

Half Pint 60c; Pint \$1.00; Quart \$1.75; Gallon \$3.50.

July 1940

New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.
			
5th	12th	19th	27th

D. of M.	Days of Week	Light & Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	M		
2	T		
3	W		
4	T		
5	F		
6	S		
7	S		
8	M		
9	T		
10	W		
11	T		
12	F		
13	S		
14	S		
15	M		
16	T		
17	W		
18	T		
19	F		
20	S		
21	S		
22	M		
23	T		
24	W		
25	T		
26	F		
27	S		
28	S		
29	M		
30	T		
31	W		

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN JULY

Flower Garden.—Plant hardy Summer Annuals for late blooming, Cosmos, Marigold, Portulaca, Vinca, Zinnia, and all fast growing climbers, like Kutzu Vine.

Prepare flats and cold frames to sow next month.

Vegetable Garden.—Cabbage, Cucumber (for pickling), Radishes, Cauliflower, Corn, Eggplant, Peppers, Pumpkin, Squashes, Tomatoes.

To protect the small young plants from being destroyed by eating insects, use Slug Shot. This is a good time to fertilize and prepare the garden for Fall. We recommend United Plantfood as a very desirable commercial fertilizer.

Field.—Field Corn, Cow Peas, Feterita, Egyptian Wheat, June Corn, Milo Maize, Hegari, and Sorghum can be planted.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN AUGUST

Flower Garden.—African Daisy, Calendula, Candytuft, Early Cosmos, Nasturtium, Phlox, Pinks, Early Flowering Sweet Peas, and Zinnia.

Sow in Flats.—Pansy, Carnations, Snapdragon, Stocks, Asters.

Bulbs.—White Calla, Bearded Iris, Autumn Crocus.































































Vegetable Garden.—Bush and Pole Beans, Blackeye Peas, English or Garden Peas, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Radish, Rutabaga, Swiss Chard, Squash, Turnips, small Potatoes from Spring can be planted.

Cold Frame.—Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery.

Field.—June Corn, Cow and Field Peas, Velvet and Soya Beans, Millet and Rape, seed should be planted.

August 1940

New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.
			
3rd	10th	17th	25th

D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	T		
2	F		
3	S		
4	S		
5	M		
6	T		
7	W		
8	T		
9	F		
10	S		
11	S		
12	M		
13	T		
14	W		
15	T		
16	F		
17	S		
18	S		
19	M		
20	T		
21	W		
22	T		
23	F		
24	S		
25	S		
26	M		
27	T		
28	W		
29	T		
30	F		
31	S		

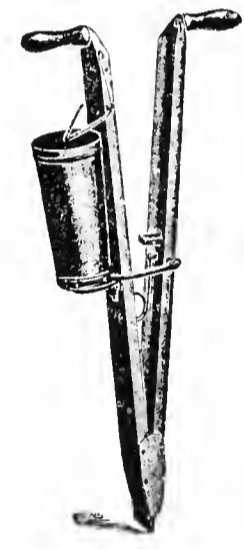


National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

All Leather — Washable

Eezy Wear Gloves give complete protection against dirt, scratches, bruises, stains, infection. Yet their amazing softness and pliability, the result of a special processing, make them extra comfortable. Cling to the hands and practically give you bare-handed freedom.

Economical, too—outwear six pairs of ordinary fabric gloves. Sizes for women (small, medium, large) and men (medium, large). 75c, postpaid.



HAND CORN PLANTER
Price \$3.50.

Antrol



Kills Ants in Their Nest. A Scientific Method, Safe, Sure, Permanent

Antrol is easy to use, economical, safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which worker Ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The whole Ant family is quickly killed at the source—the only

way to get permanent relief. Controls both sweet and grease-eating Ants. Guaranteed. Proved in over a million homes.

...Prices—Antrol Ready-filled Set, containing 4 filled feeders, 40c; Antrol Regular Set, 4 containers and 4-oz. bottle syrup—enough for two fillings, 75c; Antrol Syrup for Refilling, 4-oz. bottle, 35c. Pint bottle, 85c.

ANTROL ANT TRAPS

Safe to Use Around Children and Pets.
Can be Used Inside or Outside House.

Kills both sweet and grease eating Ants. Contains two kinds of specially prepared material. Each 10c.



New Snarol

The National Pest Control

Kills Cutworms, Sowbugs, Snails, Grasshoppers, etc. A ready-prepared bait meal. Is not injurious to vegetation. Will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling.

1 1/2 Lb. Pkg. 35c; 4 Lb. Pkt. 85c;
15 Lb. Bag \$3.00; 50 Lb. Bag \$8.00



ANTROL NICOTINE AHPIS SPRAY

Kills Aphis, Thrip and Hoppers. A very economical nicotine spray, complete with soap spreader included. Ready to use by adding water. Convenient measuring scale on each bottle. 1 1/4 oz. bottle, 25c.

ANTROL FLEA POWDER

(A New Formula.) Non poisonous. Guaranteed to be the fastest killing flea powder. Harmless to pets or humans, but deadly to fleas, lice and similar parasites. Kills fleas in less than 15 minutes and its action continues for at least 24 hours. 2 oz. can, 25c; 12 oz. can \$1.

Sept. 1940

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN SEPTEMBER

Oct. 1940

D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	S	☉	☾
2	M	☉	☾
3	T	☉	☾
4	W	☉	☾
5	T	☉	☾
6	F	☉	☾
7	S	☉	☾
8	S	☾	☾
9	M	☾	☾
10	T	☾	☾
11	W	☾	☾
12	T	☾	☾
13	F	☾	☾
14	S	☾	☾
15	S	☾	☾
16	M	☾	☾
17	T	☾	☾
18	W	☾	☾
19	T	☾	☾
20	F	☾	☾
21	S	☾	☾
22	S	☾	☾
23	M	☾	☾
24	T	☾	☾
25	W	☾	☾
26	T	☾	☾
27	F	☾	☾
28	S	☾	☾
29	S	☾	☾
30	M	☾	☾

Flower Garden.—Alyssum, African Daisy, Candytuft, Calendula, Daisy, Early Flowering and Standard Sweet Peas, Naturtium, Poppy, Phlox, Pinks, Scabosia, Scarlet Flax, Texas Blue Bonnets, and all Texas wild flowers, can be planted.

Sow in Flats.—Asters, Carnations, Pansy, Petunia, Stocks and Snapdragon.

Bulbs.—Anemone, Autumn Crocus, Bearded Iris, Narcissus, Ranunculus, White Calla.

Vegetable Garden.—Bush Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cornsalad, Chervil, Lettuce, Kale, Mustard, Parsnip, Winter Peas, Rutabaga, Radish, Spinach (Winter), Squashes, Salsify, Onions.

Cold Frame.—Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Collards, Cauliflower, Celery.

Onion Sets, Shallots, Chives, and Irish Potatoes can be planted.

Field.—Sow seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Vetches, all varieties of Clovers, Dwarf Essex Rape, Alfalfa, Johnson, Rye, and Rescue Grasses, and all varieties of Stock and Sugar Beets.

New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.	New Moon
☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
1st	8th	16th	24th	30th

D. of M.	Days of Week	Moon's Phases	Moon's Place
1	T	☾	☾
2	W	☾	☾
3	T	☾	☾
4	F	☾	☾
5	S	☾	☾
6	S	☾	☾
7	M	☾	☾
8	T	☾	☾
9	W	☾	☾
10	T	☾	☾
11	F	☾	☾
12	S	☾	☾
13	S	☾	☾
14	M	☾	☾
15	T	☾	☾
16	W	☾	☾
17	T	☾	☾
18	F	☾	☾
19	S	☾	☾
20	S	☾	☾
21	M	☾	☾
22	T	☾	☾
23	W	☾	☾
24	T	☾	☾
25	F	☾	☾
26	S	☾	☾
27	S	☾	☾
28	M	☾	☾
29	T	☾	☾
30	W	☾	☾
31	T	☾	☾

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN OCTOBER

Flower Garden.—Alyssum, Bachelor Button, California Poppy, Calendula, Candytuft, Early Flowering Sweet Peas, Pinks, Phlox, and Scabosia.

Sow in Flats.—Asters, Carnations, Clarkia, Godetia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Perennials, Pansy, Pinks, Phlox, Snapdragons, Scabosia, Sweet William, Stocks, Viola.

Plant Blue Bonnets and all Texas wild flowers.

Bulbs.—Anemone, Calla Lillies, Crocus, Daffodils, Freesia, Grape Hyacinth (Muscari), Hyacinths, Jonquils, Iris, (Bearded and Dutch), Ixias, Lillium Candidum (Modanna), Narcissus, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Tulips, Watsonia.

Vegetable Garden.—Beets, Cornsalad, Chervil, Endive, English and Winter Peas, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Leeks, Mustard, Parsnips, Parsley, Radishes, Spinach (Winter), Swiss Chard, and all Herbs.

Cold Frame.—Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collard, Celery.

Onion Sets, Shallots, and Chives should be planted. Strawberries should be reset, using new plants each year.

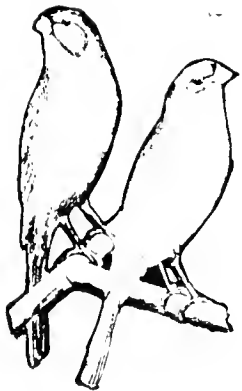
Field.—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, and Rape (Dwarf Essex), should be planted for stock food. Clover, Alfalfa, Rhodes, Rye and Rescue Grasses for hay.



"BLACK LEAF 40"—A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate for combating aphids or plant lice.

1 Oz. Bt. 35c; 5 Oz. Bot. \$1.00; 1 Lb. Can \$2.26; 2 Lb. Can \$3.25; 5 Lb. Can \$5.85.

BIRD FEED AND SUPPLIES



Petpak Products

- Bell Biscuits10c
- Bird Bitters.....10c and 25c
- Cold Liver Oil Egg Food....10c and 25c
- Baby Bird Food.....25c
- Condition Food25c
- Color Food (Pepper).....10c and 25c
- Bird Gravel10c and 15c
- Gravel Paper (square or round)....10c
- Mating Food25c
- Moulting Food10c and 25c
- Mite and Lice Powder.....10c

- Song Restorer (Marvel)....10c and 25c
- Cuttlefish BoneOz. 10c; Lb. 65c
- Magic Song Restorer.....20c
- Huth's Bird Gravel.....10c
- Mixed Canary Bird Seed.....Lb. 15c
- Mixed Parakeet Seed.....Lb. 15c
- Recleaned Canary.....Lb. 15c
- Millet Red or White.....Lb. 10c
- Rape, Large Black.....Lb. 15c
- Sunflower Seed.....Lb. 15c

2 Lbs. for 25c

Write for prices in larger quantities.

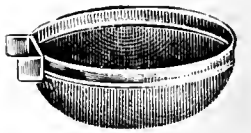
Spratt's Products

- Cod Liver Oil Egg Food....15c and 25c
- Aviary size, 5 Lbs.....\$1.50
- Mocking Bird Food.....25c
- Parakeet Conditioner15c
- Nesting Hair10c
- Silvertone (song restorer).....20c
- Sing Song (biscuit)10c
- Sore Foot Salve.....15c
- Bald Head Salve.....15c
- Spratt's Egg, Flake, Fruit.....25c

BIRD CAGE SUPPLIES

Come and see, or write us for full line of bird cages and stands for Canaries, Parakeets, Finches, and Parrots.

- Bird Cups 5c up
- Perches10c up
- Swings10c up
- Cage Hangers10c up
- Bird Bath10c up
- Nests10c up



AQUARIUM AND FISH SUPPLIES

- Ant Eggs15c
- Fish Food10c
- 1/4 Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.
- Tropical Fish Food.....15c
- Zeke Dried Flies10c
- Aquarium Cement25c
- Fish Nets15c And Up
- Water Purifier 5c

We have in stock a complete assortment of Castles, Bowls, and Aquariums for you to select from.

Nov. 1940



D. of M.	Days of Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	F	☾	♏
2	S	☾	♏
3	S	☾	♏
4	M	☾	♏
5	T	☾	♏
6	W	☾	♏
7	T	☾	♏
8	F	☾	♏
9	S	☾	♏
10	S	☾	♏
11	M	☾	♏
12	T	☾	♏
13	W	☾	♏
14	T	☾	♏
15	F	☾	♏
16	S	☾	♏
17	S	☾	♏
18	M	☾	♏
19	T	☾	♏
20	W	☾	♏
21	T	☾	♏
22	F	☾	♏
23	S	☾	♏
24	S	☾	♏
25	M	☾	♏
26	T	☾	♏
27	W	☾	♏
28	T	☾	♏
29	F	☾	♏
30	S	☾	♏

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN NOVEMBER

Plant Texas Blue Bonnets and all Texas wild flowers.

Flower Garden.—Alyssum, Bachelor Button, Candytuft, Calendula, Coreopsis, Cynoglossum (Forget-me-not), Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Larkspur, Mignonette, Poppies.

Sow in Flats.—Asters, Carnations, Calliopsis, Double Daisy, Hollyhock, Lobelia, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pinks, Snapdragon, Scabosia, Stocks.

Bulbs.—Anemone, Calla Lillies, Crocus, Freesia, Grape Hyacinth, Hyacinth, Iris (Dutch and Bearded, Ixias, Jonquils, Narcissus, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Tulips, Watsonia, Easter Lillies.

Rye Grass should be planted for a beautiful Winter lawn.

Vegetable Garden.—Beets, Carrots, Cress, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Salsify, Swiss Chard, Turnip.

Cold Frame.—Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbage, Col-lards, Onion Plants, Onion Sets, Shallots, and Strawberries can be planted.

Field.—All varieties of Clovers and Grasses, Rye Seed, Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING IN DECEMBER

Flower Garden.—Alyssum, Candytuft, Calendula, Cy-noglossum (Forget-me-not), Gaillardia, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nemophila, Poppies.

Sow in Flats.—Aster, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Pe-tunia, Phlox, Sweet William, Snapdragon, Viola.

Plant all Texas wild flowers.

Bulbs.—Anemone, Calla Lillies, Crocus, Grape Hyacinth, Hyacinth, Ixias, Jonquils, Narcissus, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Tulips, and Easter Lillies.

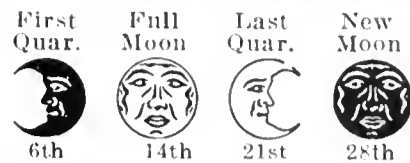
Vegetable Garden.—Beets, Carrots, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Salsify, Swiss Chard, Turnip.

Cold Frame.—Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbage, Col-lards.

Onion Plants, Onion Sets, Shallots, and Strawberries can be planted.

Field.—Sow White and Yellow Flowered Sweet Clover, Burr Clover, Alfalfa, and Lespedeza. All kinds of Grass seed, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food.

Dec. 1940



D. of M.	Days in Week	Light and Dk. Moon	Moon's Place
1	S	☾	♏
2	M	☾	♏
3	T	☾	♏
4	W	☾	♏
5	T	☾	♏
6	F	☾	♏
7	S	☾	♏
8	S	☾	♏
9	M	☾	♏
10	T	☾	♏
11	W	☾	♏
12	T	☾	♏
13	F	☾	♏
14	S	☾	♏
15	S	☾	♏
16	M	☾	♏
17	T	☾	♏
18	W	☾	♏
19	T	☾	♏
20	F	☾	♏
21	S	☾	♏
22	S	☾	♏
23	M	☾	♏
24	T	☾	♏
25	W	☾	♏
26	T	☾	♏
27	F	☾	♏
28	S	☾	♏
29	S	☾	♏
30	M	☾	♏
31	T	☾	♏

MILLER'S DOG FOOD

MILLER-ize Your Dog's Diet

This is the easy way to give your dog the correct amounts of meat, cereals, vitamins, and minerals he needs for good health. It contains all the meat the normal dog needs plus Fleishmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast, Squibb's Cod Liver Oil—Vitamins A, B, D, E and G—and eleven healthful organic food minerals.



KIBBLES, BISCUIT, PUPPY MEAL

- 1 Lb.15c
- 2 Lb. Pkg.25c
- 5 Lb. Pkg.60c
- 10 Lb. Pkg.\$1.15
- 50 Lb. Sack\$5.25

RATION, MEATIES

- 1 Lb.10c
- 3 Lb.25c
- 10 Lb.80c
- 50 Lb. Sack.....\$3.75
- Miller's Canned Food.....10c
- 3 for25c Case\$4.00
- Dog Soap25c
- F-K Flea Powder.....35c

DOGZOFF keeps Dogs and Cats off of shrubs, porches, walls fences, etc.

SPRATT'S DOG FOOD

- Spratt's Ovals, Lb.15c
- Charcoal Ovals, Lb.15c
- Assorted Ovals, Lb.15c
- Terrier Meal, Lb.15c
- Any of above, 2 Lbs.25c

SUPPLIES

- Brushes60c and up
- Combs45c and up
- Collars35c and up
- Dog Dresses (Duplex).....\$1.00
- Dog Candy10c and up
- Leads25c and up
- Rubber Bones10c and up
- Rubber Toys15c and up
- SweatersCatnip Mouse.

REMEDIES

- Clayton's Dog and Cat Remedies.
- Sergeant's Dog Remedies.
- Spratt's Worm Capsules.
- Globe Worm Capsules.
- Hilo Dip and Salve. (for Skin Irrita-tions and Fleas).
- Oz. 25c; 3 Oz. 50c.
- Hilo Salve. Oz. 25c; 3 Oz. 50c.
- Also many other Dog Specialties,

HILL'S DOG FOOD

Hill's Dog Food is packed under Federal Supervision, and its Nutri-tional Adequacy is approved by the American Animal Hospital Associa-tion.

- Hill's Canned (Regular)10c
- 2 for 25c; 12 for.....\$1.35
- Case (48)\$3.60
- 7 Lb. can 55c; case (6).....\$3.00
- Hill's Straight Pack (95% meat).....55c
- 3 for 25c; 12 for.....95c
- Case (48) for.....\$5.15
- 7 Lb. can 75c; case.....\$4.25



ARTICHOKES

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Produces large, globular heads; scales green, shading to purple.

Sow in February or March and transplant to beds four feet apart and two feet between the plants. Green Artichoke gives only partial crop the first season, but the beds will be bearing for years. Protect in winter by covering with leaves.

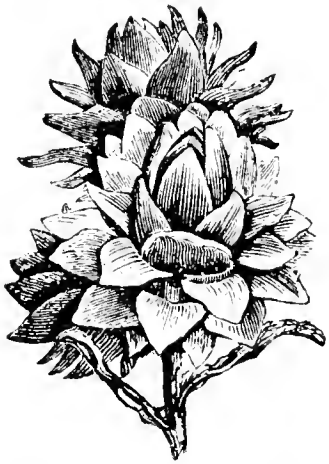
ASPARAGUS

PALMETTO—Bright green appearance, very large size and even, regular growth. Its immense productiveness combined with earliness and good qualities, makes it a fine variety for general use.

Asparagus Roots—Martha Washington and Palmetto. Doz. 35c, postpaid.

CABBAGE

HUTH'S VOLGA—The quickest growing, large, round, variety. Uniform in growth, head hard and solid. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. The plant is nearly all head, having a few outside leaves. The quality of this Cabbage is very fine, both for cooking and for kraut.



Green Globe Artichoke

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5c

Per Large Packet
Unless Otherwise
Noted



Results of Huth's Cabbage

CUCUMBER

EARLY IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark greenish-white and a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass.

LEMON—Here is a Cucumber in the shape of a lemon, and having a flavor that at once puts it ahead of the common Cucumber. It is an excellent skipper, and pickled as a gherkin, is delicious.

KLONDYKE—An attractive dark green Cucumber, averaging six to seven inches long and two inches thick, of unsurpassed quality. Excellent for pickling.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a Cucumber trained on a pole or fence is evidenced when harvesting.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—The fruit is very small, almost round and closely covered with spines.

CHIVES—The onion that does not smell on your breath. Fine in cottage cheese and salads.

CHICORY (Large Rooted or Coffee)—Plant much used in Europe for coffee. In fall roots may be taken up, dried same as apples. Roasted and ground like coffee.

CORN SALAD (Broadleaved)—Used as a salad. Seeds are sown late in August or in autumn in any soil. Plant produces leaves from October until spring without requiring any attention or protection.

WATER CRESS—Prepare a small trench for receiving the seed, then mix the seed with some dry earth or sand and sow broadcast in the trench, and cover slightly. Soil

must be cautiously watered and kept moist until the plants show their first leaves, when the water is let in, but only so much as will barely cover the plants.

GARDEN CURLED CRESS—Sow in a moist and shaded position to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves.

CELERY

GIANT PASCAL—A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table.

WHITE PLUME—This variety is characterized by the silver white color, with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for Winter use.

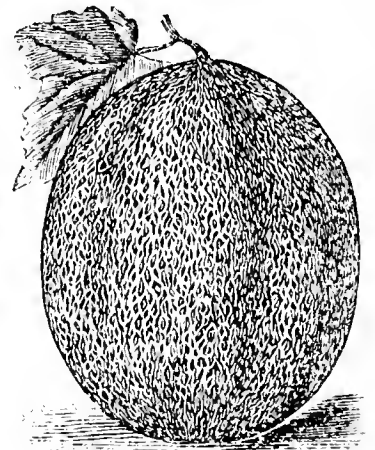
TEXAS SPECIAL SWEET CORN

TEXAS HONEY JUNE—Requires 87 days. A variety of Sweet Corn, especially adapted to growing in Texas. Has very heavy shucks, which makes it resistant to ear worm damage. Stalk about six feet tall. Ears medium size, with 14 to 16 rows.

IN BULK

at

Money Saving Prices
Ask for latest quotations



CANTALOUPE

HUTH'S ORANGE FLESH—Its appealing deep orange flesh is its distinctive characteristic. It is the most solid, with the smallest seed cell of any type and will weigh more to the crate. Fruit is very uniform in size, nearly round and densely covered with a hard gray netting. Recommended for its hardiness, prolificness, deep flesh and excellent eating and shipping qualities.

PEACH OR GARDEN MELON—The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval shaped and of a bright yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but they soon become mellow, not sweet, and have a rich flavor, but for sweet pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb.

NETTED NUTMEG—We consider this the very best variety in cultivation. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green, and of the highest flavor.

WINTER PINEAPPLE CASSABA—The green melon used extensively for shipping East for the holiday and Winter trade. Melons do not mature on the vines and the flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place.

LEEK

AMERICAN FLAG—This Leek aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked.

GARLIC—Selected sound bulbs. Lb. 30c; 3 Lbs. 75c, Postpaid.

LETTUCE

PARIS WHITE (Cos or Romaine)—This variety is quite distinct from the other varieties of Lettuce. It is not quite as early as the round head varieties. It forms large, light green plants, well folded and quite solid. The interior is well blanched, and of a crisp, fine flavor.



MAY KING—The best Butterhead Lettuce for forcing as well as early. The outside leaves are tightly folded, making the plant practically all head. It has a rich, buttery flavor which is delicious.

PRIZEHEAD—One of the best loose, non-heading varieties, of fine quality, and very popular. Has a brown edge.

HANSON—Requires 80 days. This is a fine variety for late Summer planting, as it stands the hot, dry weather and does not get bitter like some Summer varieties, of fine quality and very popular.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—A bunching variety, forming no definite head. It has a large mass of fine, brittle leaves of a light green.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER HEAD—Requires 75 days. A butter head, cabbage shaped, with thick leaves. Large in size, dark green leaves tinged with brown and spotted. The inside of the head is a rich golden yellow.

ROSELLE (Australian Jelly Plant)—This plant, coming from Queensland, Australia, will grow wherever cotton grows, and with much the same cultivation. It blossoms in October and November and after the blossoming a seed pod forms with fleshy red leaves around it. Pick this while soft, put in a kettle with just enough water to cover and boil, strain, add one cup sugar and one-half cup lemon juice to each pint of juice and boil until it jellies. It has a delicious flavor between the currant and quince. It can also be made into jams, pies, puddings, etc.

It is easily grown from seed, which should not be planted until the ground becomes warm; if given plenty of water it will require eight by eight feet. It will not mature seed in the colder climates, but in the favored Gulf Coast Country it matures seed. Price 15c per Pkt. Oz. 75c.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT—A rich, sandy soil, wet but well drained, is best for Rhubarb. It is cheaper to grow from seed and discard untrue plants. The popular method is to use young plants propagated from the crown. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. When the blossom stalk appears, it should be cut back well into the ground. Set the crowns of the plants so that they are two inches under the surface of the soil. This is important. Choose a place where the soil will be moist at all times. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

VICTORIA—The most popular variety. Stalks thick, long and red.

RHUBARB ROOTS—From December to March.
Victoria Roots 30c each; 4 for \$1.00, Postpaid.

SUGAR BEETS

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar and yields under an average condition 16 tons to the acre. They can be grown as close as five inches apart and two feet between the rows. Mammoth yielder, grown for sugar, and is also used as a Winter feed for cows. Oz. 10c; ¼ Oz. 25c.

STOCK CARROTS

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock purposes.

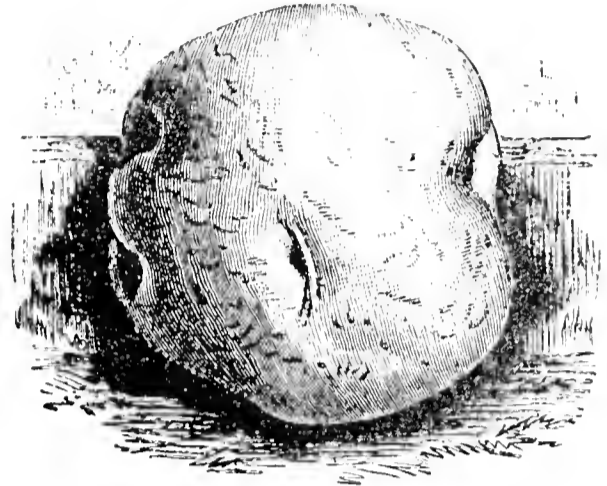
LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—Practically the same as above, only the flesh is yellow. Very good keepers.

IRISH SEED POTATOES

CULTURE—Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is well drained, but if grown on sandy, rich soil, they will be of better quality than if planted on clay soil. The sets should be planted from four to six inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows four feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. It requires about 500 pounds to plant an acre. Write for prices per bushel. We make special prices on large lots.

We advise treating with Semesan Bel. Ask for leaflet.

BLISS TRIUMPH—Tubers are medium size, round, and slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Productiveness and good qualities make it one of the best early market varieties. 10 Lbs. 70c.



IRISH COBBLER—One of the most popular of the early varieties. Its excellent quality, together with its cream-white color, makes it fine for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, good keeper, and ripens uniformly. 10 Lbs. 60c.

SWEET POTATOES

CULTURE—Sweet Potatoes should be started in a hot bed. When the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past, the shoots are carefully lifted and planted in rows four feet apart and 18 inches in the row. They need considerable care until well started, but after getting a good start will grow easily. They must be harvested before frost.

Sweet Potato Seeds in stock February, March, April and May; write for prices.

BLACK SPANISH—A late variety of fine quality. The skin is of a dark red color, the flesh white. The tubers are of a long shape and keep excellently.

PORTORICAN YAM—This kind is very popular, due to its resistance to the potato weevil. It has pinkish skin with prominent vein, and the flesh of pumpkin color. Very prolific.

NANCY HALL—A smooth, yellow skinned yam; oval, uniform, with deep yellow flesh, which cooks soft and sweet. Early, and of fine quality.

PLANTS—We will have plants of the Portorican Yam, Black Spanish and Nancy Hall about end of April to May. Prices, packed at San Antonio, Texas, per 100, 50c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.00, postpaid.

Owing to tenderness of Sweet Potatoes, we do not guarantee safe arrival.

SQUASHES

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—The fruit is a beautiful white wax instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old stock, and much larger.

WARTED HUBBARD—This is, in quality, one of the best winter sorts. Very dark green, the flesh is dry and sweet. Very hard shell, which insures good keeping.

ITALIAN COCOZELLE—Differs from Zucchini in that it is marked with heavy dark green stripe. It is enormously prolific. When gathered closely the vines will keep bearing continuously all Summer, and far into the Fall.

CREAM MARROW OR FORDHOOK (English)—This is a most desirable Squash for either Summer or Winter use. Squash oblong in form, eight or 10 inches in length, slightly ridged; smooth, thin, yellowish skin and of a yellowish color. If gathered young for cooking it is excellent. Fine for baking like sweet potatoes or making pies.

BANANA—This Squash grows from one to two feet in length. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-pellow, and excellent quality. When quite young, it is excellent to cook as a marrow. Pkt. 10c.

SPINACH

PRICKLY OR WINTER—The hardiest variety and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of straw or leaves. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow shaped. It is the best for Fall sowing. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c.

TOBACCO

CULTURE—Tobacco in this part of the country should be started in a hot-bed in February and treated the same as tomatoes.

Pkt. 10c; Oz. 75c. Postpaid.

HAVANA—When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

WHITE BURLEIGH—A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

TOMATOES

DWARF STONE—Requires 92 days. Claimed to be the largest Dwarf Tomato known, larger than Dwarf Champion and is similar in habit of growth; very popular with market gardeners and home canners.

McGEE—Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of good flavor. Fine for black land.

REDFIELD BEAUTY—It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It ripens very early and evenly, and is in perfect shape.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA—It is a heavy yielder and the Tomatoes are of very large size and of a delicious flavor. Excellent for slicing and when the slices are served on a dish, the effect is very pretty. Pkt. 10c.

KARGER TOMATO—This strain originated from a wilt resisting variety. Large crops have been grown on land that is infested with root rot disease. It yields a heavy crop where other varieties fail. This is a large red Tomato with a delicious flavor; heavy bearer and splendid for shipping. It is medium early, has very few seed and thick meat. Originally sealed packages. 25c.

SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

RED PLUM—Same as Yellow Plum except color.

YELLOW PLUM—Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving.

RED PEAR—A small variety, early; fine for preserving.

YELLOW PEAR—A small variety, early; fine for preserving.

RED CHERRY—A small variety, size and shape of a cherry. This variety is fine for preserving or pickling.

YELLOW CHERRY—Same as Red Cherry, except color.

WATERMELONS

HUTH'S HALBERT HONEY—The melons are oblong in form, symmetrically rounded at both ends. The skin is smooth, of dark color, thin and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. They are, however, the best melons for home use and nearby markets. The flesh is of a beautiful crimson color, of a luscious flavor and entirely free from strings.

BLUE WATSON—A Distinct variety of Watson. Rind thin and tough, dark green with bluish cast—some of the melons are even darker in color. Flesh a deep red and very tender and sweet. Seeds are small and brown in color. Is a good shipping variety, and shaped like the original Tom Watson.

SWEETHEART SPECIAL—Excellent Melon, vine vigorous, productive, and ripens its fruit early. Fruit is large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, solid, and sweet.

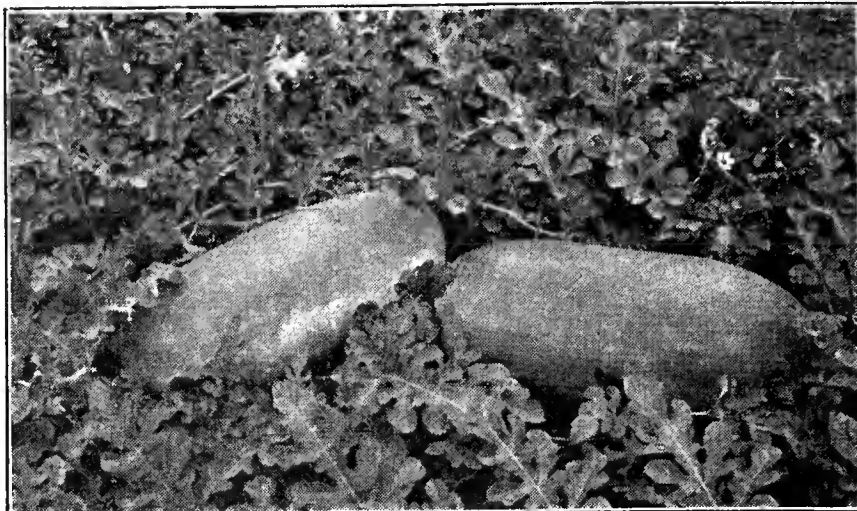
FLORIDA FAVORITE SPECIAL—Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size, rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and delicious sweet.

STOCK OR PIE—It is immensely productive. The Melons grow to a large size. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The Melons will keep all Winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates.

CITRON—For preserving. Rind striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid. Used for pickling.

IMPROVED EXCEL SPECIAL—The dark green rind of this new Melon is indistinctly striped with a lighter shade of green, is tough and easily stands for distant shipments. The deep red flesh is crisp, melting, and of finest flavor, entirely free from core or hard centers.

GOLDEN HONEY—A beautiful, golden-flesh Melon. The flesh is a beautiful, glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor.



To grow big melons, use United Plantfood Fertilizer.

ALABAMA SWEET SPECIAL—A long Melon with dark skin and red flesh. One of the first to come into market, is good grower and will bear longer than any other variety. Is a first class shipper.

FLORIDA GIANT—The Melons are nearly round, skin is dark green, flesh red and firm. Good shipper; black seed. A newer variety.

CLETEX—Melons about same shape as Watson with indistinct stripes of a spotted character, mixed with dark green color. Flesh red and sweet with tough rind. Seeds brown smeared.

DALE—This splendid Melon is oblong in shape. The tough skin is a dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green. Flesh is dark red in color, fine grained, sweet and luscious; white seed; an excellent shipper. Texas grown seed.



MUSHROOMS—Can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a closed shed, in which an even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees can be maintained.

Pure Culture Spawn .1 Brick 50c;
2 Bricks 90c; 4 Bricks \$1.50.

Success with Mushrooms — Pamphlet. Each 25c.

With every order for eight bricks, at mail prices, we shall be pleased to send the above-mentioned book, "Success With Mushrooms," free of charge.

HORSERADISH—Is grown from pieces of the root. Plant in rows 2½ feet apart, setting roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, small end down, and top one to three inches below surface. 35c per Doz.; 50 Roots 85c.

ONION PLANTS

(Ready for Shipment Nov. to March)

Yellow Bermuda Onion Plants.

Crystal White Wax Onion Plants.

100 20c; 500 75c; 1000 \$1.15. All Postpaid.

Note: No order for less than 100 plants filled.

ONION SETS

Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the red top and shallot sets which are 28 pounds per bushel. See page 2 for postage rates.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. } Have sets in Fall only.
YELLOW BERMUDA. } 25c per Qt.

WHITE BUTTON. }
DARK RED BUTTON. } 25c per Qt. Sets from
YELLOW DENVERS BUTTON. } November to March.

SHALLOTS—White multiplying. Used for bunching green or for pickling. Qt. 25c.

SHALLOTS—Red multiplying. Qt. 25c.

RED TOP OR EVERGREEN YELLOW ONIONS, with strong flavor. Used especially for cooking. Qt. 25c.

Odds and Ends for the Garden

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—We can furnish Cauliflower plants in season 25c per dozen from September to November. Also February to April. Write for prices on large quantities.

CABBAGE PLANTS—We can furnish Cabbage Plants about March or September. If you are interested, write stating amount you desire as we have special prices on large quantities.

Doz. 15c; 100 75c; 1000 for \$6.00. Not Postpaid.

EGG PLANT—We carry in season Egg Plant plants for setting out. Prices, Doz. 35c; 100 \$1.50; 1000 for \$10.00.

PEPPER PLANTS—In Spring we have plants of the Chinese Giant, and Bell or Bull Nose Sweet Peppers and small Red Chili and Chili Pequin hot pepper. Doz. 25c; 100 for \$1.00; 1000 for \$7.50; not postpaid.

TOMATO PLANTS—During February, March, April and May we have plants of the main varieties of Tomatoes, such as Earliana, Dwarf Champion, and McGee. Prices, Doz. 15c; 100 75c; 1000 for \$6.00. Not postpaid. If wanted by parcel post, add 15c per 100 plants.

PAPER PLANTING POT

Made of water proof paper. Open top and bottom. No waste space—no breakage. For the nurseryman, florist and market gardner. You can grow vegetables and flowers three weeks earlier in these pots than out in the open. When setting the plants, plant the pot and all, leaving about one inch above the top of the soil; this protects the tender plants from cut worms, wire worms, moles and field mice.

Size	Price per 1000	Price per 100
1½ x 3.....	\$2.50	30c
2 x 3.....	\$2.80	35c
2 x 4.....	\$3.10	40c

MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

We will gladly furnish any additional information on the following that we can on request:

	Pkt.	Pkt.	
Anise	5c	Hop	10c
Balm	5c	Horehound	10c
Sweet Basil	5c	Hyssop	10c
Borage	5c	Lavender	5c
Cardoon	5c	Sweet Marjoram	10c
Catnip	10c	Pepper Mint.....	10c
Chervil	10c	Rosemary	5c
Caraway	5c	Rue	10c
Coriander	5c	Saffron	5c
Cumin	5c	Sage	10c
Dandelion	10c	Sorrel	5c
Dill	5c	Summer Savory.....	10c
Sweet Fennel	10c	Thyme	10c
Maw or Poppy.....	5c	Wormwood	10c

50c HERB COLLECTION

Something interesting as well as beneficial. Plant a few varieties of herbs in your garden. Any thirteen (13) full size packages of the following for only 50 cents postpaid.

COPPER SULPHATE (Blue Stone)—Used for root rot and sick trees. Can be mixed with iron sulphate. Lb. 20c; 10 Lbs. \$1.50.

COPPERAS (Sulphate of Iron)—The granular can be dissolved in water and poured around trees that are light green or yellow. The lump is applied in a circle around the plants. Very good neutralizer of alkali in the soil. Fine for lawns.

Lump, Lb. 10c; 3 Lbs. 25c; 10 Lbs. 70c.

Granular or powdered, Lb. 5c; 10 Lbs. 45c; 100 Lbs. \$3.

ZINC SULPHATE—To control Rosette in pecan trees. May be used in the soil. Best results are obtained by spraying leaves. Use 1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gallons of water when leaves are about ½ inch long, to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water when leaves are fully matured.

Lb. 10c; 10 Lbs. 90c.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—Lb. 10c; 10 Lbs. 85c.

SEED DISINFECTANTS



X POISON X

SEMESAN—The organic mercury disinfectant for dust or liquid use on Seeds, Bulbs, and Soil. Anthracnose, fusarium, rots, blight, rust, scab, wilt, mildew, damping-off, smut, scurf and many other diseases. Treat all you plant. 1-3 Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 35c; 1 Lb. \$2.25; 5 Lbs. \$10.00.

NEW IMP. SEMESAN JR.—For treating Seed Corn. 2 Oz. 15c; 4 Oz. 30c; Lb. 75c; treats 8 bu.; 5 Lbs. \$3.00; treats 40 bu.

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL—Controls scab and rhizoctonia on white and red Potatoes and prevents stem rot and scurf in Sweet Potatoes. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels. 2 Oz. 25c; 4 Oz. 50c; 1 Lb. \$1.50; 5 Lbs. \$6.50.

TWO PER CENT CERESAN—Use three ounces to one bushel, Cotton Peas, bulbous Iris, or Narcissus, or two ounces for one bushel of Millet, Cane, Hegari and other grain Sorghums. 1 Lb. 70c; 5 Lbs. \$3.00.

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN—Unusually effective to control bunt, stinking and covered smut. One pound treats 32 bushels of Wheat, Oats or Barley. 4 Oz. 30c; 1 Lb. 70c; 5 Lbs. \$3.00.

TOUCHY'S 19th CENTURY INSECTICIDE—Will prevent and control most any kind of insects that attack trees, shrubs and plants in early Spring and Summer. It is non-poisonous to man or beast. Can also be successfully used as a preventative of San Jose scale. In fact it is the best oil emulsion spray we have. Pint 35c; Qt. 50c; ½ Gal. 90c; Gal. \$1.50.

TOBACCO DUST. For fumigating and dusting plants. Lb. 15c. 10 Lbs. \$1.15.

LONDON PURPLE. A favorite insecticide for 50 years. Highly recommended for cut-ants. ¼ Lb. 15c. Lb. 35c.

WHALE OIL SOAP. Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator for insects and lice on shrubbery. Bar 5c; Lb. 25c.

CARBON BISULPHIDE (High Life)—Used to fight harvester and cut ants. Most effective if used after a good rain. Pour carbon bisulphide into nest opening late in the evening and close up opening. Use 1 quart to 1 gallon depending upon size of nests. To control weevil, use 2 to 3 ounces to a 50-gallon drum.

Quarts 55c; Gallon \$1.75; F.O.B. by Express only.

TREE TANGLEFOOT

A sticky substance that may be applied to the bark of trees to protect them from all climbing insects. One application is good for three or four months and it will prevent cut ants and caterpillars from entering tree tops. Also used for tree surgery. Six ounce 35c; pound 65c; 5 Lbs. \$3.00. Postage extra.



EPSOM SALTS. One of the most valuable items for poultry and stock. Lb. 10c.

SWEENEY'S POISONED WHEAT

For utter destruction of rats, mice, moles and gophers. Small size, 15c; Medium Size 30c; 1 Lb. size 60c.

RAFFIA

For bunching vegetables and tying flowers and vegetables to supports. Also used for basketmaking. Lb. 45c, Postpaid.

FIELD AND OTHER SEEDS

All Field Seed Not Postpaid.

SEED CORN—

- Sure Cropper, white (90 days). 10c.
- Huth's Texas White (90 days). 10c.
- June Corn (Maiz Chinaco) (90 days). 10c.
- White Gourd Seed (Shoepeg) (90 days). Lb. 20c.
- Texas Honey June (90 days). Lb. 30c.
- Huth Drought Resister, white (100 days). 10c.
- Huth's Prolific white (110 days). Lb. 20c.
- Texas Hickory King, white (110 days). 15c.
- Improved Squaw Corn (110 days). 10c.
- Yellow Surecropper (90 days). Lb. 15c.
- Yellow Denco (90 days). Lb. 15c.
- Yellow Gourd Seed, (Shoepeg) (90 days). Lb. 15c.
- Giant Yellow Dent (100 days). 10c.

OTHER VARIETIES—

- Huth's Silver Mine, white (90 days). Lb. 10c.
- Champion White Pearl (100 days). Lb. 10c.
- Bloody Butcher (110 days). Lb. 10c.
- Giant White Red Cob (110 days). Lb. 10c.
- Strawberry Corn (120 days). Lb. 10c.

Brazillian or Stooling Flour Corn. Lb. 25c.

POP CORN—

- South American Giant Yellow. Lb. 15c.
- Japanese Hulless, or White Rice. Lb. 25c.
- Scarborough Dwarf Broom Corn.

COTTON SEED—

- Kasch Pedigreed Cotton. \$2.20 per Bu.; 3 Bu. for \$6.00.
- Freight Paid in Texas.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS—

- Arizona Hegari; True Darso;
 - Feterita; Shrock Kaffir or Sagraim;
 - Double Dwarf Milo Maize;
 - Dwarf Blackhull White Kaffir;
 - Shallu or Egyptian Wheat;
 - Texas Hegari; Dwarf Straight-Neck Milo Maize.
- All 10c per Lb.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS OR SUGARCANE—

- Orange, Lb. 10c. Red Top Cane, Lb. 10c.
- Early Black Amber. Lb. 10c.
- Texas Straight-neck Ribbon Cane. Lb. 15c.
- Honey Drip Ribbon Cane. Lb. 15c.
- Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane, Gooseneck Sorghum. Lb. 25c.

FIELD BEANS—

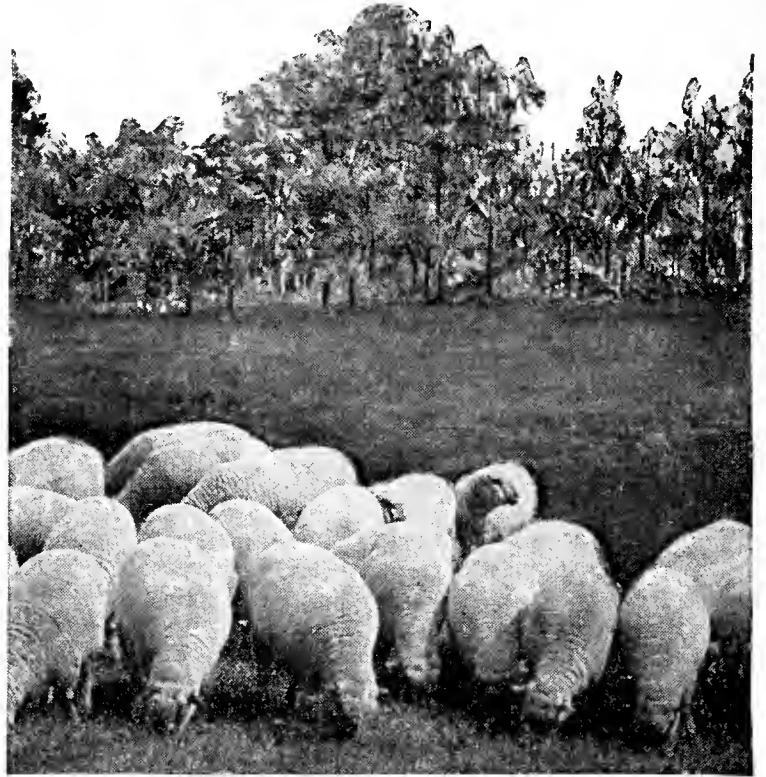
- Pinto Frijole Bean. Lb. 15c. Velvet Beans. Lb. 20c.
- Mung Bean. Lb. 20.
- Mexican Pink Frijole Bean. Lb. 15c.

COWPEAS AND FIELD PEAS—

- Canada Field Peas. Lb. 20c.
 - Whippoorwill; Large Blackeye; Crowder Brown.
 - Brabham; Chinese Red; Cream or Lady Peas.
 - Clay; Austrian Winter Peas.
- All, Lb. 15c

MILLET.

- Big German—The favorite. Lb. 15c.
- Manitoba or Hog Millet (Proso). Lb. 15c.
- Barnyard Millet. Lb. 25c.
- Champion Beardless Barley. Lb. 10c.
- Texas Winter Bearded Barley. Lb. 10c.



Grazing Sheep—For healthy sheep, use "Black Leaf 40" to drench or dip.

- Rosen Rye. Lb. 10c.
- Fall or Winter Rye (Genuine Texas Grown). Lb. 10c.
- Red Rust Resistant Oats. Lb. 10c.
- Texas Grown 100 Bushel Oats. Lb. 10c.
- Tenmarq Wheat (Hard Wheat). Lb. 10c.
- Texas Soft Wheat (Blue Stem Bearded). Lb. 10c.
- Speltz. Lb. 10c.
- Dwarf Essex Rape, Lb. 20c.
- Sunflower (Mammoth). Lb. 15c.
- Hairy Winter Vetch (Vicia Villosa). Lb. 25c.
- Oregon Vetch. Lb. 25c.

PEANUTS—

- Tennessee Red. Lb. 25c.
- Spanish. Lb. 10c. White Jumbo. Lb. 25c.

Look! New!

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THESE NEWER ITEMS OF MERIT

DISEASE RESISTANT DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE
—This new type has all the qualities of the regular strains and also is resistant to Blight Disease. It grows 3 to 4 feet tall, is very uniform and yields an enormous amount of grain. Matures in 104 days. 1 Lb. 20c.

ATLAS SORGHO—A new variety. Cross between White Kaffir and a Fodder Cane. Plants reach a height of 7 to 10 feet and require from 130 to 130 days to mature. Has a sturdy leaf stalk abundantly juicy and sweet. Heads fairly compact, short branches filled with white seeds, similar in size and shape to kaffir.

FLAX SEED—A new crop in the South that is proving very profitable. Sow in drills like wheat 30 to 45 pounds per acre in Fall. Plant about one inch deep in moist soil and press soil down firmly. For planting use only re-cleaned seed. Lb. 25c.

INOCULATE ALL LEGUME SEEDS WITH

NITRAGIN

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE

When ordering, Always state name of seed.

ALFALFA, all Clovers

Size	Retail
1/2 bu. each.....	\$.30
1 bu. each.....	.50
2 1/2 bu. each.....	1.00

PEAS (All Varieties) VETCHES (All Varieties)

1/2 bu. each.....	\$.25
1 bu. each.....	.40
1 1/3 bu. each.....	.60
5 bu. each.....	1.70
12 1/2 bu. each.....	4.00

BEANS String, Wax, Kidney

1/2 bu. each.....	\$.25
1 bu. each.....	.40
5 bu. each.....	1.70

LESPEDEZA

Size	Retail
1 bu. each.....	\$.30
2 bu. each.....	.50
5 bu. each.....	1.00

SOYBEANS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS, PEANUTS

1 bu. each.....	\$.30
2 bu. each.....	.50
5 bu. each.....	1.00
10 bu. each.....	1.60
25 bu. each.....	3.00

GARDEN SIZE Garden Peas & Beans Sweet Peas & Lupines

Enough for 4 lbs. seed
Retail Price.....10c each

HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES

ALFILARIA (Erodium Circutarium)—It grows wild without any attention in all classes and conditions of soil except swamps and excessive alkali. Soon after the first heavy Fall rains have saturated the ground it makes its appearance. It is good paasturage at all stages of its growth, even when mature and dried up. In nutritive qualities it compares favorably with alfalfa and live stock of all kinds fatten on it readily. It is hardy even where the winter temperatures reach zero or below. Little or no preparation of the soil is required. Sow six pounds per acre.

Lb. \$1.50, Postpaid.

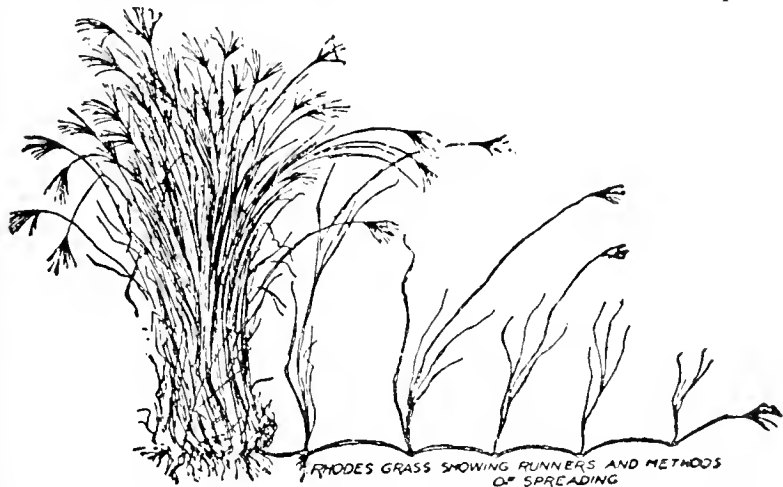
CRESTED WHEAT GRASS (Agropyron Cristatum)—This very hardy perennial bunch grass is relished by all kinds of live stock both as pasture or hay. Will stand extreme cold or drouth but does not thrive in climates where there is prolonged cloudy weather and little sunshine. Sow seed from early Spring to early Fall. Drill 10 to 12 lbs. per acre and cover seed ½ inch. Lb. 60c, Postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum Halapense)—A perennial, a rapid grower with long cane-like roots; the leaf stalk and pinnacle of this grass resemble those of sorghums. It is grown on all land where corn will grow. Ten pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 25c, Postpaid.

MESQUITE OR VELVET GRASS (Holcus Lanatus)—This wonderful thin bladed grass has often been the mainstay with the Texas rancher. It grows in mesquite as well as in the open and therefore is good for pasture. Sow 35 pounds per acre. Lb. 45c, Postpaid.

PASPALUM DILATUM (Dallis Grass)—Just the thing to reclaim marsh lands, and equally good to survive a drouth. It survives extreme cold, and in the South it grows the year 'round. Cut it three times during the season, each time getting about one ton of dry hay to the acre. Stock relish it fully as well as Alfalfa. It makes a fine hay. Seven pounds are required to plant an acre. Lb. 45c, Postpaid.

RESCUE GRASS (Bromus Schraderi)—This grass is sown in the Fall and Winter of the year, making a splendid Winter and Spring pasturage. It is a very nurtitious grass growing about one to three feet tall, and does best on a fairly moist soil. If allowed to reseed itself, it will come up again the following Fall. Plant about 20 pounds to the acre. As there is sometimes a shortage of this seed, order in the late Spring or Summer. Lb. 50c, Postpaid.



RHODES GRASS—For the Gulf Coast sections all around the Lower Rio Grande Valley, above Brownsville, Texas, we believe that Rhodes Grass will prove the most valuable grass ever introduced. Stock eat Rhodes Grass greedily, either as a hay or in its green state. It stands a fair amount of frost, will do with less moisture than perhaps any other grass that has been introduced into this country, and last but not least of its excellent qualities, is that it will smother Nut Grass. This is an imported Australian Grass. Plant 7 to 10 ounces to the acre. Lb. 70c, Postpaid.

SUDAN GRASS (Sorghum Vulgare Sudanensis)—The great hay and forage crop. It seems to grow successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under ample rainfall. Sudan Grass is thought to be the original wild form of the cultivated sorghums. It is an annual, the seed having to be sown every year. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave other kinds of hay to eat it. Makes a splendid silage crop. It is usually planted in rows and requires four pounds of seed per acre.

TEOSINTE (Euchlaene Mexicana)—The most prolific

forage plant yet introduced. The stalks are very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season. One seed will sometimes produce 20 to 60 stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the Spring. Plant four pounds of seed to acre. Lb. \$1.25, Postpaid.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is growing of special value in the Southwestern portion of the United States, where the winters are mild. It is characterized by its large leaflets and by the hairiness of its stems and leaves, quick recovery after cutting and its very rapid growth during the growing season. Lb., 50c, Postpaid.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Indica)—A legume especially adapted to plow under for green manure, and is just the thing to build up run-down soil. This seed can be sown in early Fall or Spring. Lb. 25c, Postpaid.

EARLY SOUTHERN GIANT BUR CLOVER IN BUR—This variety is an improved Bur Clover that has attracted much attention over the South. It perpetuates itself if allowed to make seed. Sow 35 lbs. per acre. Lb. 30c, Postpaid.

HULLED BUR CLOVER (Medicago Hispida Denticulata)—This variety of Clover is popular for sowing in mixtures of grasses and clovers, as the seed are out of the bur and more easily planted. Plant 20 pounds per acre. Lb. 35c, Postpaid.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA—A plant similar to Clover and the best of the Lespedeza types. It has an advantage over Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, in that it will grow on untreated soil, no lime or phosphate being needed. Lb. 25c, Postpaid.

HUBAM CLOVER—This is praised as a green manure plant, of very rank and quick growth, and a bees' paradise. Sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb. 40c.

GRASS SEED

Prices, Postpaid, 1 Lb.

Best Lawn Mixture.....	50c
Shady Lawn Mixture....	60c
Chewings Fescue	\$1.00
Poa Trivialis.....	60c
Carpet Grass	50c
Kentucky Blue Grass....	40c
Dutch White Clover.....	75c
Red Top Grass.....	35c
Seaside Creeping Bent.	\$1.10
Bermuda Grass	50c
Hulled Bermuda	65c
White Flowering Sweet Clover	30c
Timothy	25c
Orchard Grass	45c
Perennial Rye Grass.....	40c
Rye Grass	25c
Red Clover	55c
5 lbs.	\$1.00



Sweet Clover

For description, see page 30.

We will be glad to quote special prices on any mixture you desire or recommend a mixture for your pasture. All prices are for small quantities. Ask for quantity prices, stating approximate amounts you desire to use.

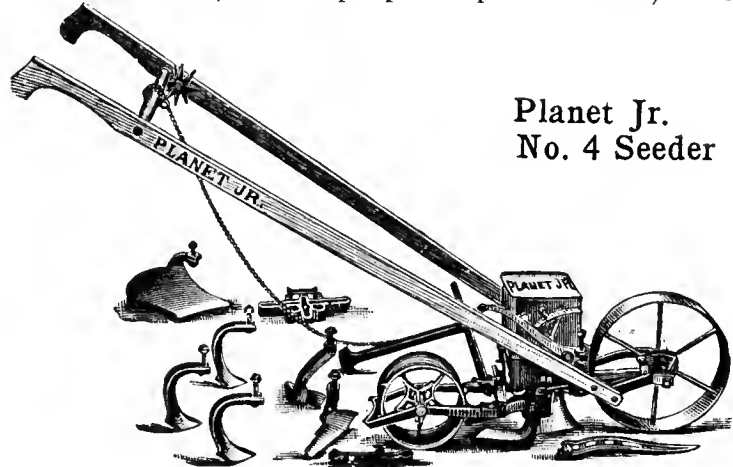
ATLACIDE

NON-POISONOUS WEED KILLER

Kills Johnson Grass and all undesirable vegetation, including ivy, etc. Simply mix with water and apply on any vegetation—weeds, grass, etc., with a sprinkling can or sprayer. Lb. 20c; 10 Lbs. \$1.50.

The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jr.s are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

The No. 4 is a combination of the most useful tools for doing a great variety of work and giving absolute satisfaction to home and market gardeners. It sows practically all vegetable seed, at the proper depth in drills, or in hills, 4,



Planet Jr.
No. 4 Seeder

6, 8, 12 to 24 inches apart. It opens the furrows, sows seed, covers, firms the soil and marks the next furrow—all in one operation.

Converted into a Single-Wheel Hoe by changing one bolt.

Cultivating equipment includes all the essential equipment for hoeing, weeding, cultivating, plowing, furrowing, ridging, etc. The tools are oil hardened and tempered and will wear almost indefinitely.

No. 4—Complete, \$19. No. 4-D—Planter only, \$15.

No. 25—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. A most complete tool that will do all the work in the garden. Each \$23.50.



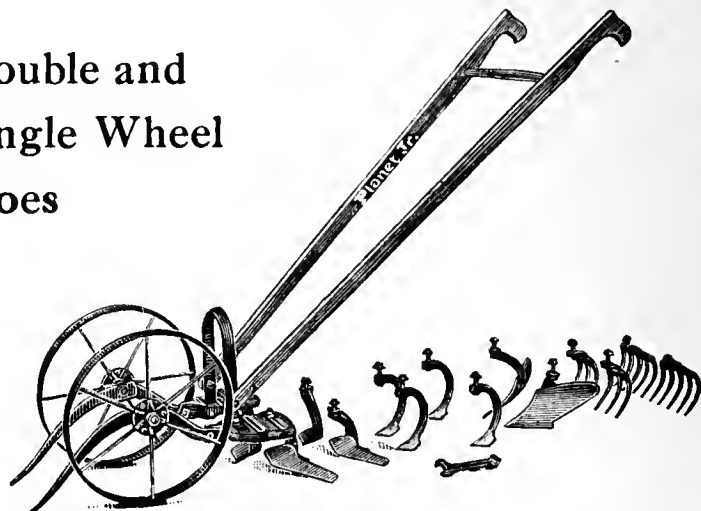
Planet Jr. Turf Edger. For trimming lawns around sidewalks, flower beds and borders. \$1.50.



Cyclone Broadcast Sower

Of simple and substantial construction. Will handle any seed for sowing broadcast that any seeder will. \$2.50 each, postpaid.

Double and Single Wheel Hoes



Double and Single Wheel Hoe. It straddles the row until the plants are 20 inches high, cultivating both sides at one time. As a single wheel hoe it is used between the rows and does effective work. Use for one day and you will never go back to the hand hoe. It will do as much work in one hour as you could do in a whole day with the hand hoe, and will do it 100 per cent better. The variety of cultivating attachments enables you to do practically all your garden cultivating with this time and labor saver.

No. 11—As pictured, \$14.50.

No. 12—Similar. It has the Cultivator, two Hoes, four Cultivator Teeth and two Plows. \$11.50.

No. 13—Two 6-inch Hoes only. \$8.75.

SINGLE WHEEL HOE

No. 17—Single Wheel Hoe. Equipped with two Hoes, three Cultivator Teeth and a Plow. \$8.00.

No. 17½—Single Wheel Hoe. Equipped with a pair of Hoes, and three Cultivator Teeth. Each \$7.00.

No. 18—Single Wheel Hoe. Has one pair of 6-inch Hoes only. Other tools can be added. Each \$6.00.

No. 16—Single Wheel Hoe. Has two Hoes, three Cultivator Teeth, a large garden Plow, one 7-inch Rake, one 4-inch Rake and a Leaf Guard. \$9.00.

No. 19—Garden Plow. One 2-inch Cultivating Tooth, a 10-inch Sweep and a Plow. \$5.00.

We Carry a Complete Line of
GARDEN TOOLS
Hoes, Rakes, Spading Forks, Shovels,
Trowels, Seeders, etc.
See Page 18C. Also Pages 32 and 33.

Instructions for Ordering and Parcel Post Rates

OUR TERMS: With customers not having an account with us, are strictly cash with order. We will ship C. O. D. if wanted by that method, but only if one-fourth of the amount of the order is enclosed. No plants C. O. D.

Remittances should be made by P. O. Order, Bank Draft or Personal Checks. On small orders we will accept U. S. Postage Stamps in good condition (one and two cent stamps preferred), but would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper so as to prevent them adhering together or to other papers.

MEXICO CUSTOMERS: Please notice that the Parcel Post rate into your country is 1½c per each two ounces up to eight. The pound rate is 14 cents and the registration 15 cents per package. We ship up to 44 pounds in one package.

All goods are offered subject to prior sale and we reserve right to advance prices without notice.

ABOUT GUARANTY: Huth Seed Co., Inc., gives no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of seeds, bulbs or plants sent out and will not be responsible for the crop.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots, within the U. S. and Possessions.

ZONE RATES may be had by applying to your Postmaster, who will tell you which zone you are in, with reference to San Antonio, or consult Parcel Post schedule below.

Zone—From S. A.—	First Lb. or Frac.	Ea. Add. Lb. or Frac.
1—San Antonio	7c	1c
2— 50 to 150 miles....	8c	1c
3— 150 to 300 miles... 9c		2c
4— 300 to 600 miles...10c		4c
5— 600 to 1000 miles...11c		6c
6—1000 to 1400 miles...12c		8c
7—1400 to 1800 miles...14c		10c
8—All over 1800 miles...15c		12c

WEIGHT LIMIT: Packages shipped in the United States are subject to a limit of 70 pounds in the first, second and third zones; in all other zones the limit is 50 pounds.

POSTAGE has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add same to their valued orders, as packages cannot be mailed charges collect at destination. This refers to larger quantities than prices quoted postpaid.

Selected VEGETABLE Seeds

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Large, new, and rust resistant. Abundant producer with long, thick stalks and tight packed tips.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf, or Bush BOUNTIFUL—Early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, slightly fibrous pods. Yellow seeds. 49 days. Large packet, 10c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, medium green pods, fully stringless. 50 to 52 days. Large pkt., 10c.

RED VALENTINE, Extra Early Improved—Good quality while young, but will develop a slight string. Round, slightly curved pods. 45 days. Large packet, 10c.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE—Hardy, very productive, large, erect plants. Oval, 6 1/2 inch pods, dark green. Good flavor. 49 days. Large packet, 10c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Fine for canning. A hardy and dependable cropper. Succulent, meaty, dark green pods, absolutely stringless, and without fibre. 53 days. Large packet, 10c.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD—Stringy, somewhat tough pods of excellent flavor. Extremely hardy and productive. 54 days. Large packet, 10c.

TENDERGREEN—Large plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. Brown seeds blotched with light fawn. 54 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

IMPROVED, Golden Wax—Vines grow erect and bear 5-inch pods well off the ground. Fleshy, rich golden yellow, stringless at all stages. Sure cropper for small garden. Packet, 10c.

SURE CROP WAX—Big, sturdy, productive plants. Thick, flat, golden-yellow stringless pods, brittle and fine quality. 53 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Green Podded, Pole

IDEAL MARKET—Out-yields all others. Very early. Plants hardy,

wiry, climb well. Pods round, slightly curved, meaty, tender and stringless when young. 58 days. Large packet, 10c.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

McCASLAN—Dry shelled or snap, good climber. Medium green thick, flat pods. Meaty, stringless and tender when young. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

TENNESSEE WONDER—Splendid extra early variety. Heavy producer, fine for home garden. Large, flat green, finely flavored pods. 54 days. Large packet, 10c.

GENUINE CORNFIELD (Striped Creaseback)—Vigorous-growing, prolific. Pods round, straight, light green; fleshy, tender, but somewhat stringy. 71 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Pole

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, with waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Fleshy, brittle, somewhat fibrous. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Lima Dwarf or Bush

BABY POTATO—Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16 in. tall. Large packet, 15c.

BURPEE'S (Bush)—Medium large plant. Slender pods contain 3 to 4 large seeds of excellent quality. 77 days. Large pkt., 10c.

FORDHOOK (Bush)—Straight pods with very plump, large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Large packet, 10c.

HENDERSON'S (Bush)—Excellent quality. Plants small, early and bushy, very productive. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

JACKSON WONDER or CALICO—A faithful cropper. Resists dry weather. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Lima Pole

FLORIDA BUTTER BEAN—Dependable, popular, prolific. 78 days. Large packet, 10c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Fine for home garden. Large, greenish-white beans. 88 days. Large packet, 10c.

SIEVA, Carolina or Small White—Plant 10 to 12 feet tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with three to four beans of excellent quality. 77 days. Large packet, 10c.

BEETS

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Extra early, excellent for home gardens. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red tap roots. Excellent quality, tender and sweet.

DETROIT DARK RED PERFECTED—The standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Medium early variety. Tops medium, somewhat coarse. Bright red. 65 to 70 days.

EARLY WONDER—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular roots, with small tap root. Tender, blood-red flesh.

SWISS CHARD

LUCULLUS—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Very popular. 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. Sprout ends in edible head of green buds. Large pkt., 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

DWARF IMPROVED—Firm, thick-set tender heads. Easily grown. Early, dependable. Large pkt., 10c.

CABBAGE

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6 1/2 inch, 3 1/2 to 4 pound heads. 65 to 70 days.

CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD—Heart-shaped heads nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield and half again as large. 7 to 8 inches long. 70 to 75 days.

GOLDEN ACRE—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small round solid, 6 inch, 3 pound heads. 63 to 65 days.



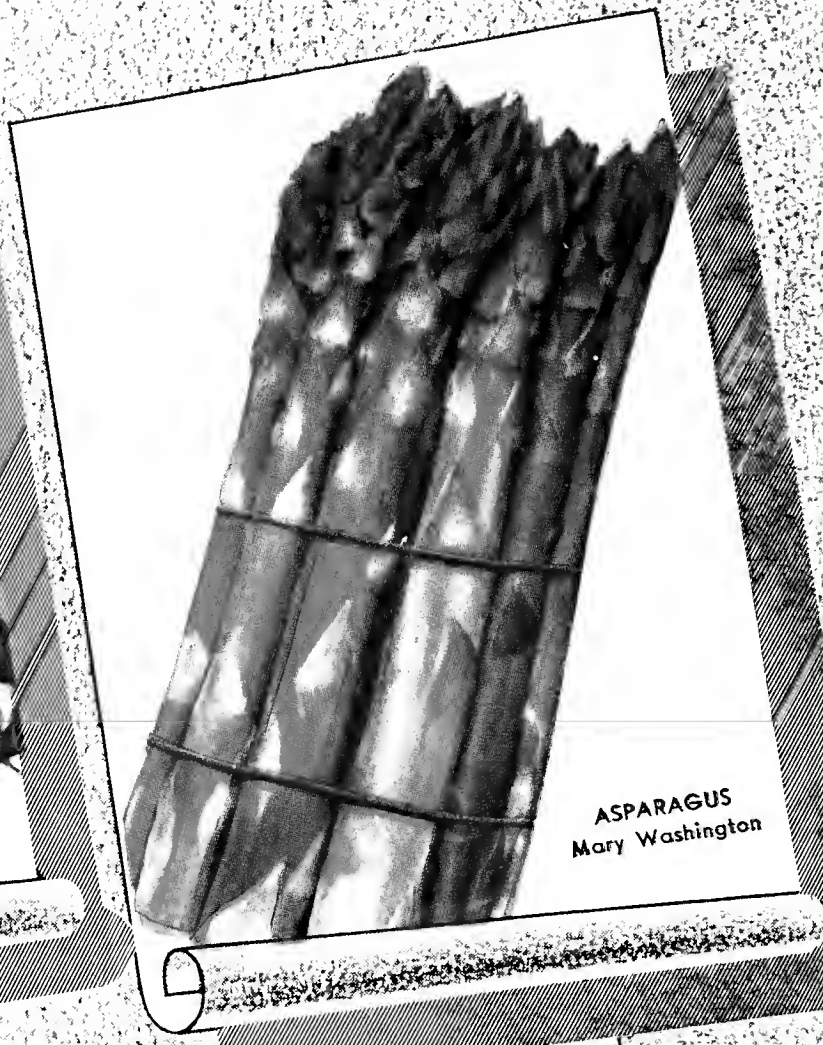
VEGETABLE SEEDS
5¢
PER LARGE PKT.
unless otherwise noted
OR
IN BULK
at money-saving prices. Ask for latest quotations.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MARKET GARDENERS



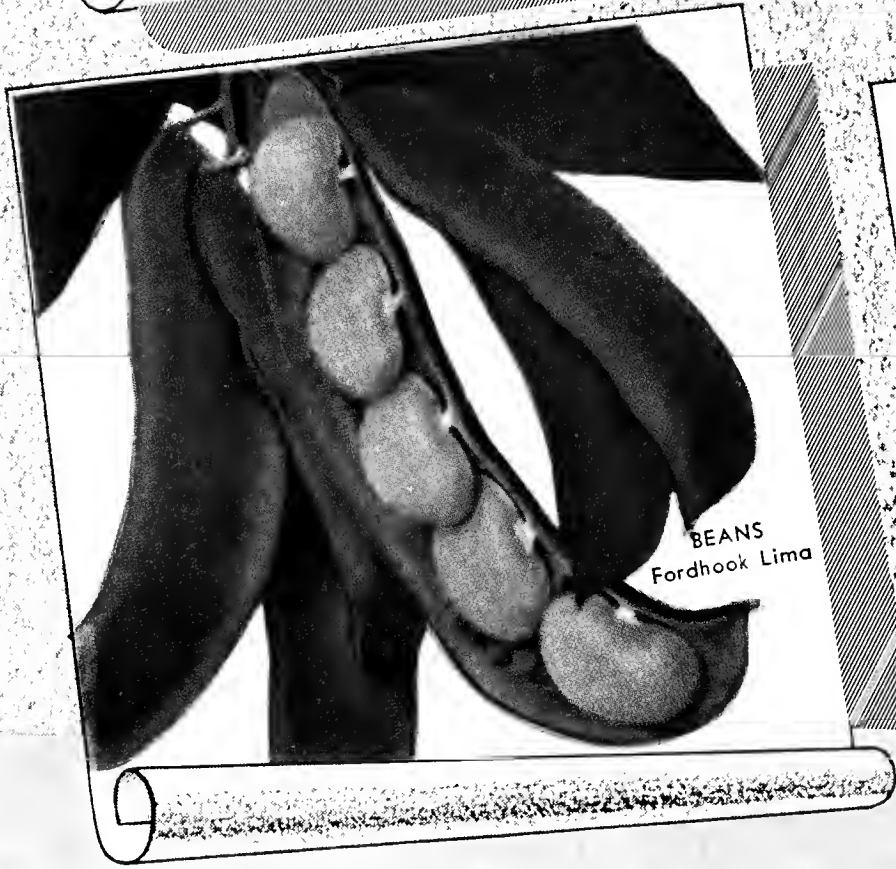
BEANS, Improved Golden Wax



BEANS, Tendergreen



ASPARAGUS
Mary Washington



BEANS
Fordhook Lima



BEEET
Detroit Dark Red Perfected

Growing Data

BUSH BEANS—Plant only in worm, well-prepared soil, about 4" apart, 1 1/2" to 2" deep. Under hand cultivation and in poor soil, rows may be 18" to 24" apart; in rich fields under horse or tractor cultivation, 30" to 36". Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently as pods approach maturity, to get full yield. Plant a succession every two weeks to ensure supplies throughout the season. Allow 1 lb. for every 100 ft. of row; 1 to 1 1/2 bushels per acre.

POLE BEANS—Plant a little later than dwarf beans, when the ground is warmer. Poles 7 to 8 ft. above ground should be about 4 ft. apart. Three or four


poles may be pulled together at the top and tied, for rigidity. Round each pole set 6 beans 1 1/2" deep, thinning to 4 per pole later. Pole beans repay this work by heavier yields and longer picking seasons than bush beans. Allow about 1 lb. per 100 poles; 30 to 35 lbs. per acre, depending on the size of the seed.

Exercise the greatest caution about cultivating or picking beans when the plants are wet with dew or rain. It is extremely possible to spread disease from plant to plant (if they are wet) with implements, or even clothing brushing past.

LIMA BEANS—The culture of Lima beans is in general the same as that of green and wax podded beans, but they require a rich soil and must not be planted

until soil is thoroughly warmed.

BEETS—While beets will flourish in any reasonably good soil that is not acid, provided it is properly fertilized and cultivated, they do best in deep, sandy loam. The soil should be well worked first and if smooth roots are wanted, fresh manure must not be used. Sow about 12 seeds per foot 1/2" deep in drills 18" apart, rolling the earth after planting. Plants should be thinned out to 3" or 4" apart; this may be done when they are 2" high or they may be left until they reach 6" when those lifted can be used for greens. To have supplies through the season, plant in succession every 10 days or so. Beets are at their best when about 2" in diameter and may be preserved for winter use by storing in cellars or pits, covering them with dry earth or sand, topped with straw.



VEGETABLE SEEDS
5¢
 PER LARGE PKT.
 unless otherwise noted

OR
IN BULK
 at money-saving
 prices. Ask for
 latest quotations.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS
 TO MARKET GARDENERS

Cabbage, Mammoth
 Red Rock

Cabbage (Cont'd)

JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Early, with small conical heads, 7 inches long. Short stems. 5 inch, 2 to 2½ pound heads. 64 days.

Intermediate Varieties

ALL SEASONS—Medium season, good keeper, fine for kraut. Good cropper, 9 inch, 8 to 10 pound heads. 85 to 90 days.

ALL HEAD EARLY — Medium early, heads medium flat, solid. 7 inches deep. Heavy yielder and withstands heat. 78 days.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—Good second early variety. Plants medium, very vigorous. Large, flat solid heads 6 inches deep. 11 to 12 inches in diameter. 11 to 12 pounds. 90 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

DANISH BALL HEAD or HOLLANDER—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8 inches, 6 to 7 pounds. Tender and crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

PERFECTION SAVOY—Best Savoy for general use. Keeps well. Large, 6 to 7 lb. heads. 90 days.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Extremely large flat heads, 6½ to 7 inches deep. High quality, 10 to 11 inch, 9 to 11 pound heads. 95 to 105 days.

Red Varieties

MAMMOTH RED ROCK — Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round, purplish-red heads. Good keeper. 6 to 8 inch, 7 to 8 pound heads. 100 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

CHIHILI or IMPROVED PEKIN—Dependable, early heading. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4 in. thick, 18 to 20 in. long. 75 days.

PE TSAI—Sure heading and early. Cylindrical, tapering heads with dark green outer leaves. Very compact, white tinted with green, 15 to 18 inches long. 75 days.

CARROTS

CHANTENAY, RED CORED—A thick, stump-rooted carrot, slightly tapering. Flesh deep orange-red. One of the best for market or canning. 72 days.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Sweet and tender. Raots are 6 to 7 inches long, tapering to a blunt point. Fine for winter storage. 70 to 75 days.

IMPERATOR—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Raots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

LONG ORANGE—Heavy crapping variety for stack or garden. Raots taper to a point. Red-orange flesh, core slightly lighter.

CAULIFLOWER

SUPER SNOWBALL — Favorite early variety. Pure white compact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7 inches. 55 days. Large packet, 10c.

CELERY

EASY BLANCHING — Second early variety. Compact, good keeper. Blanches readily. Thick, solid and good flavor 125 days.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, DWARF—Compact plants with yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks with nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

COLLARD

CABBAGE COLLARD — Combines qualities of cabbage and collard, but finer flavored than either.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

CORN

Sweet Corn

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Long, slender cab, packed, with slender, irregular "shae-peg" kernels. Milky, plump, sweet white grains. 8 to 9 inch ears. 93 days. Large packet, 10c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Standard for canners. 16 to 20 rowed ears. Holds condition well. Clear white, broad, kernels. Sweet and tender. 95 days. Large pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED—10 to 14 rowed, larger ears than regular Golden Bantam, and more productive. Medium wide, golden yellow kernels. 84 days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN BANTAM HYBRID—10 to 14 rowed ears, slightly lighter than Golden Bantam, very uniform. Sturdy plants, highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Broad, vigorous leaves. 88 days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN COLONEL—Identical in characteristics with regular Country Gentleman, except for its golden color. Kernels very deep, narrow, tender. 91 days. Large packet, 10c.

IOANA HYBRID—12 to 14 row, yellow, somewhat similar to Bantam Evergreen, but more vigorous, resistant to lodging, stands heat and draught. Ears uniform and cylindrical, 8 in. long. Mid-season variety, wilt resistant. Packet, 15c.

Garden or Roasting Ear Corn
ADAMS IMPROVED or LARGE EARLY — Large-eared roasting variety, earlier than Truckers Favorite. 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels white and tender when young. 70 to 73 days. Large pkt., 10c.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE — Extensively used for roasting ears and shipping. Ears 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels white, fairly tender, and moderately sweet. 70 to 75 days. Large packet, 10c.

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN or DYNAMITE—Large, late yellow variety with golden kernels, creamy white when popped. Ears 8 to 9 inches.

CUCUMBERS

PICKLING—Largest of the pickling varieties, also good for slicing. Largest of the pickling sorts. 59 days.

CLARK'S SPECIAL, w.s.—Very dark green 2¼ pound fruits. Slightly tapered at both ends. Flesh crisp, firm, holds color and firmness. Few seeds. 63 days.

DAVIS PERFECT, w.s.—Midseason. Dark green, 2 pounds, tapered fruits. 9 to 10 inches long. Firm, crisp. 65 days.

EARLY FORTUNE, w.s.—Medium deep green fruits, 1¾ pounds. 8 inches. 63 days.

EVERBEARING, b.s.—Small, very early. Used for pickles. Fruits weigh 1¼ pounds. 55 days.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN, b.s.—Standard late variety for the home garden. 3 to 3½ pound deep green fruits. 12 to 13 inches. 70 days.

STRAIGHT EIGHT, w.s.—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber because of convenient shape and size. All-America selection. 2¼ pound fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor.

EGGPLANT

BLACK BEAUTY — Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Hold well after picking. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. 80 days.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS—The spreading, spineless plant bears 4 to 8 fruits. Glassy black-purple. 83 days.

ENDIVE

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escaralle)—A fine winter salad material. Leaves toothed and twisted. Plants 16 inches in diameter. Compact heart, blanches to creamy white. 90 to 95 days.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC — Plants 16 to 18 inches in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender and fleshy. 95 days.

KALE or BORECOLE

DWARF GREEN CURLED—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

SIBERIAN or SPROUTS—Dwarf spreading plants; large plume-like frilled leaves. Known as "German greens." 85 days.



Collard, Southern or Georgia



Broccoli

KOHLRABI

WHITE VIENNA EARLY—8 to 10 inch leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches, globose, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

PURPLE VIENNA—Desirable early variety. Dwarf plant, purple stems and veins. Bulbs globose, purple, with white, tender flesh. 60 to 65 days.

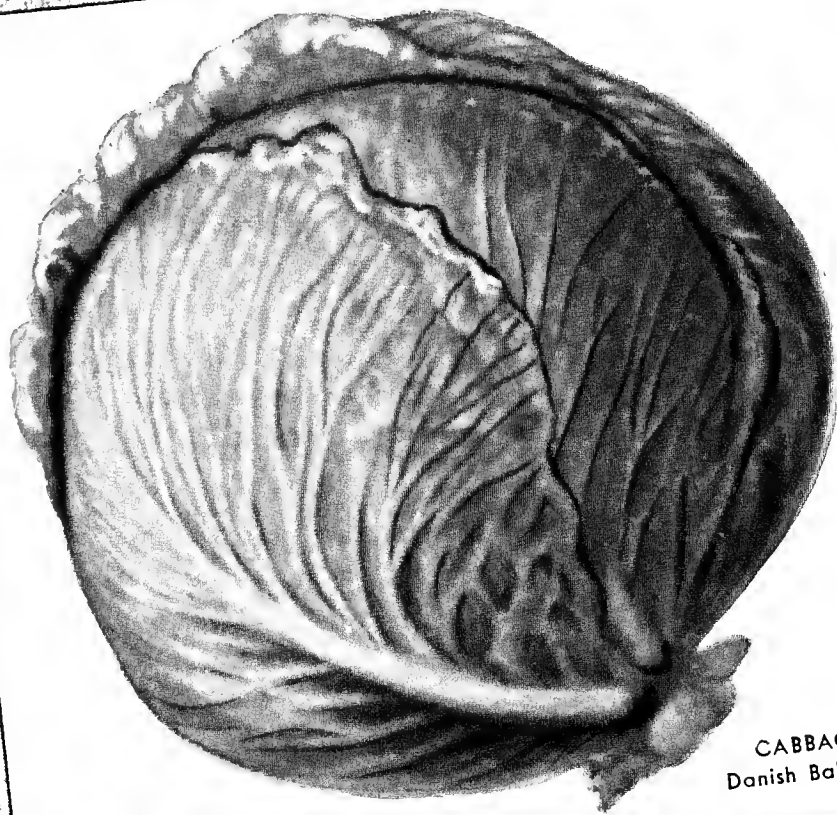
LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

BIG BOSTON, w.s.—Favorite variety. Large, solid heads of fine quality. 76 days.

ICEBERG, w.s.—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown at edges.

NEW YORK — Large heads, well blanched, sweet and tender.

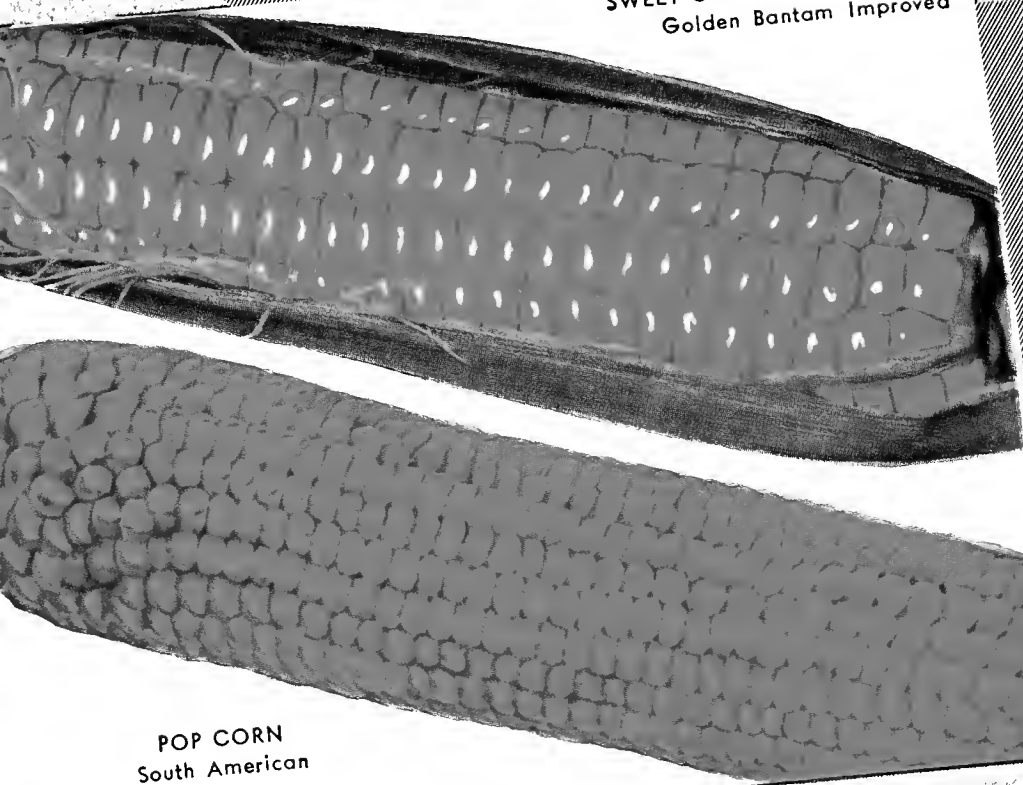


CABBAGE
Danish Ballhead

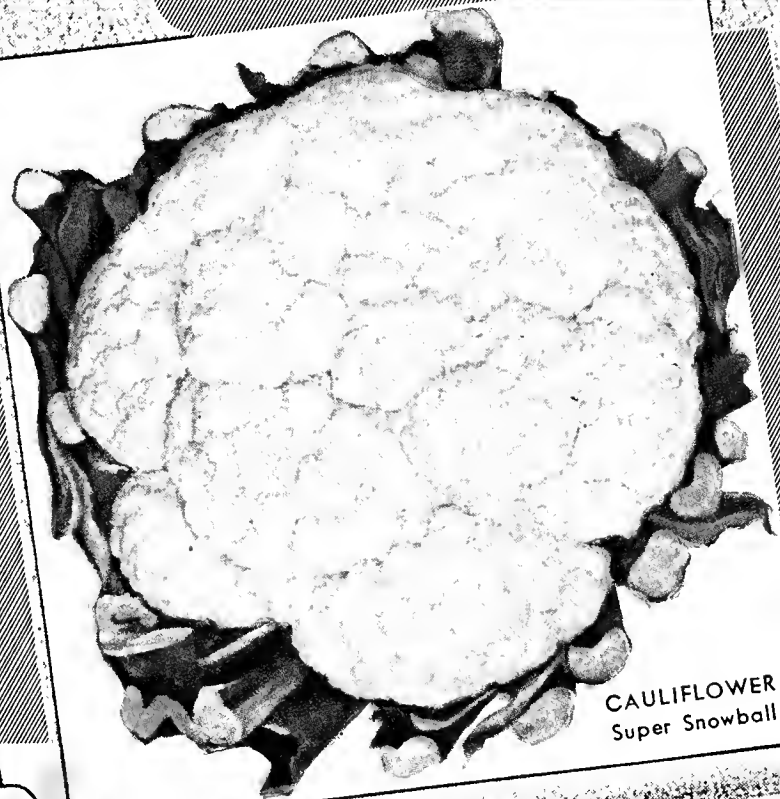


CARROT
Chantenay Red Cored

SWEET CORN
Golden Bantam Improved



POP CORN
South American



CAULIFLOWER
Super Snowball

Growing Data

SWISS CHARD—A beet that is grown for its leaves and chards, or stalks, but not its roots. When the outer leaves are picked the others continue to grow, assuring a supply of tasteful greens throughout the summer and fall. The ribs may be served creamed like asparagus, the leafy part like spinach. Thin to 10" apart in the row. Ready for first picking in 50 to 60 days.

MANGEL (or Stock Beet)—Cheap and nutritious winter feed for stock; the dairyman's friend. Plant 6 lbs. per acre in drills 5 or 6 seeds per foot, thinning later

to 9" apart, or broadcast 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. About 110 days to maturity. Store in pits.

BROCCOLI—A delicious table vegetable, increasing greatly in popularity. Cultivate as for cabbage.

CABBAGE—The earliest cabbages are started under glass and transplanted when 4" to 6" high, into rows 2 to 2½ ft. apart with 18" between plants. Later, larger sorts need a little more room. Each ounce of seed should produce about 3,000 plants and an acre of cabbage will contain 12,000 to 15,000 plants.

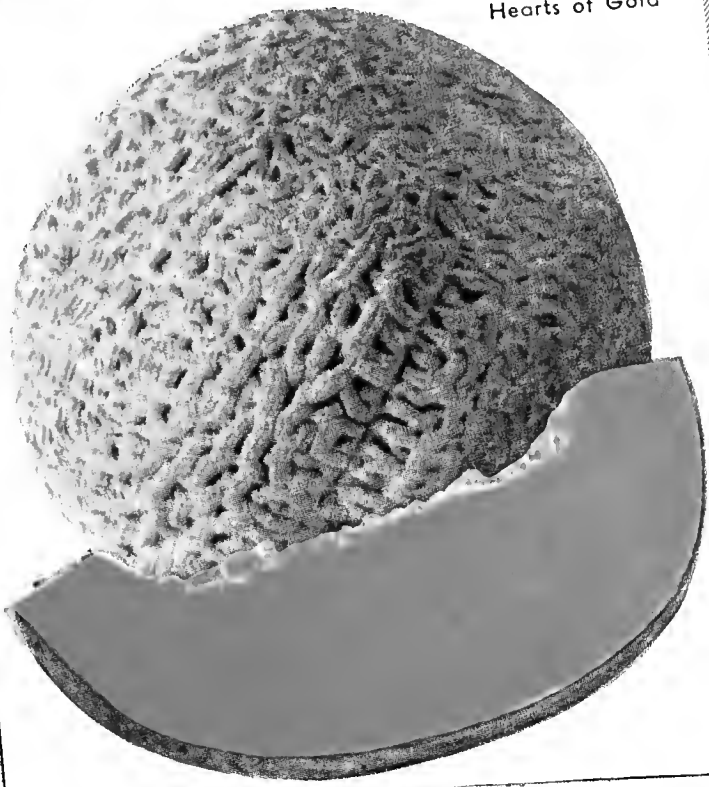
Few crops pay back the cost of fertilizing as well as cabbage. Use a

good commercial fertilizer that can be applied before planting—and your crop will richly repay your efforts and expenditure.

CHINESE CABBAGE—Also known as Celery Cabbage, though it is not a true cabbage and grows more like a cos lettuce. It matures in 70 to 80 days and planting should be timed to avoid heading during hot weather, in which it bolts to seed. Thin to 12" to 16" in rows. Tie up the outer leaves to blanch.

CAULIFLOWER—The cauliflower is a member of the cabbage family and should be similarly cultivated. To blanch the head, the outer leaves should be loosely gathered round it and tied.

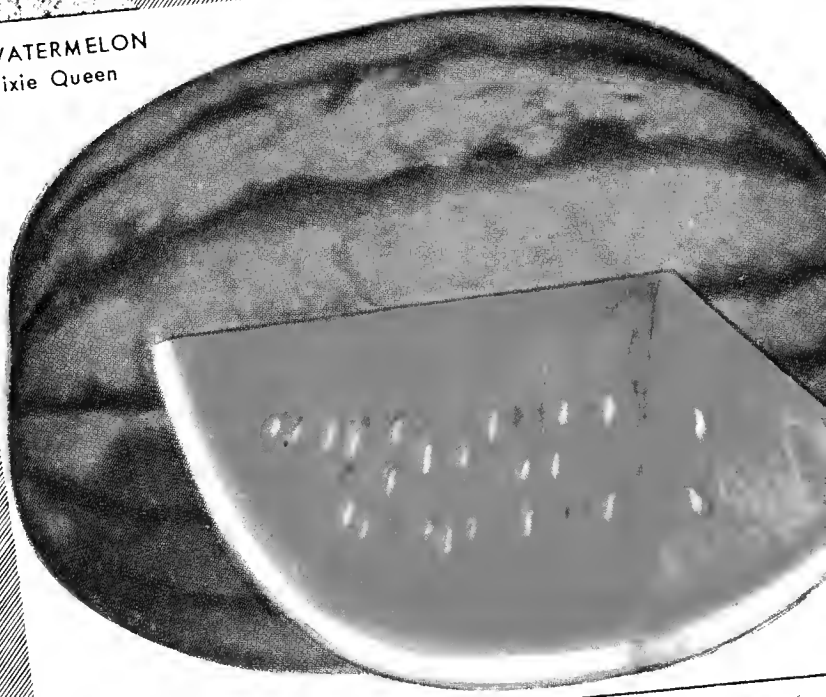
MUSKMELON
Hearts of Gold



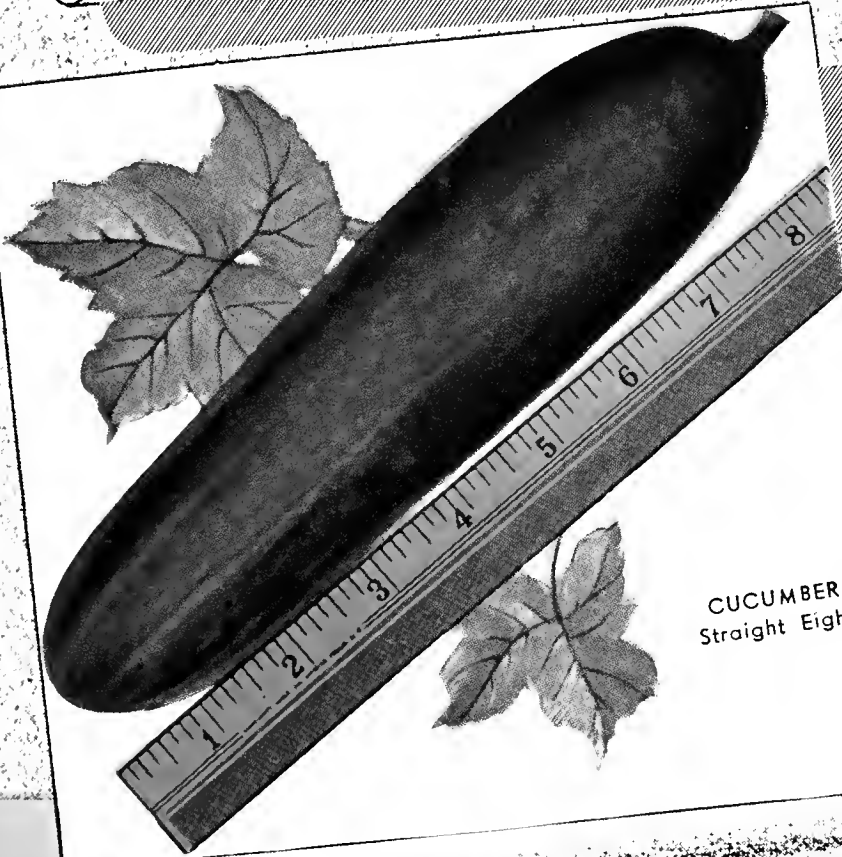
LETTUCE, New York



WATERMELON
Dixie Queen



CUCUMBER
Straight Eight



CARROTS—A light deep soil is best, preferable fertilized the previous season, otherwise enriched with old manure; new manure and lack of cultivation lead to split and crooked roots. Sow a succession of plantings in rows 14" or more apart, thinning out later to 2" to 3" between plants. Allow one ounce of seed for 200 ft. of row; 3 lbs. for an acre. Cultivate throughout season to assure straight, smooth roots. For winter storage, sow about mid-June to make full size roots before cold weather.

For excellence of flavor you want young, tender carrots—and to get them you must have rich soil that will develop the roots fast. Slow growing, old carrots are only fit for stock feed.

CELERY—Celery is usually begun in cold frames, as the seedlings do not thrive in temperatures below 45°. A well pulverized and fertilized seed bed is essential, kept moist, but not wet. Sow in rows 4" apart, allowing one level teaspoonful of seed to 6 ft. of row and dust over with finely sifted soil mixed with a little zinc oxide to prevent damping off. When seedlings are well started thin out to 3" apart and when 6" high transplant to a rich field, setting in double rows 3 to 3½ ft. apart with 8" between double rows and 4" to 5" between plants. Blanching is then usually done by boards or heavy paper strips placed on either side of the rows. Where soil is used for blanching, the crop is set in single rows somewhat wider apart.

SWEET CORN—Corn should be planted only in warm, well worked soil, either in rows or hills. Rows should be 2½ to 3½ ft. apart depending on the size of the variety, planted 4 or 5 seeds per foot, and thinned out later to 9" to 12" apart. Hills should be about 3 ft. apart, sown with 5 or 6 seeds, to be thinned out to 3 or 4 plants per hill.

Corn is much better for table use if it is gathered while very young. With a little practice, the proper stage for harvesting can be determined. This is shortly after the "milk stage," when the silks are dry and black, and the husk leaves have an appearance of maturity. If the ear feels plump and firm when grasped, it is generally ready.

Lettuce (Cont'd)

IMPERIAL No. 847—If you have had trouble getting head lettuce to "head," try this crisp heading Iceberg strain. Produces well-rounded, firm heads of excellent size and surprising solidity. Color, medium deep green.

Loose Leaved

GRAND RAPIDS, b.s.—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad, heavily fringed leaves. For forcing, or early planting outside. Very popular.

CHICKEN—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding.

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantalope

EDEN GEM—Round shaped, 2½ pound, heavily covered with fine netting, without ribs. Flesh green, tinted salmon at center. Excellent quality. 88 days.

POLLOCK 10-25—A variety of Rocky Ford strain. Nearly round, 2½ pound fruit. No ribbing, heavy grey netting. Thick, salmon colored flesh, green under rind. Spicy. 93 days.

ROCKY FORD—Fruits small, rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds. No ribs, heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green, with gold tinge at center. Juicy, spicy, good quality. 92 days.

HALE'S BEST NO. 36—Outstanding early oval fruit, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon-orange flesh. Sweet. 80 days.

HEARTS OF GOLD or HOO-DOO—Nearly round 2 pound fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green, fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender, sweet.

BANANA—Fruits smooth, slender, resembling a banana. Weigh 6 to 8 pounds, flesh salmon, banana-like flavor. Good for late planting. 90 days.

IMPROVED PERFECTO—Roundish fruit, 2½ pounds. No ribs. Completely covered with hard grey netting. Thick salmon, sweet, juicy flesh. 92 days.

HONEY BALL—Small round 3½ pound fruit. Yellowish-white, smooth, fine netting. Juicy, sweet, grey green flesh. 105 days.

HONEY DEW—Well-known, smooth skin variety, with honey sweet light green flesh. Spicy, sweet. 112 days.

Watermelon

DIXIE QUEEN—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Also called Gypsy. Productive main crop variety. Long, large, grey-green fruits with dark green stripes. Tough rind. Flesh bright pink, sweet. Seed dull white with black tip. 90 days.

STONE MOUNTAIN—High quality shipping variety, or for garden planting. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Few seeds. 90 days.

TOM WATSON—Outstanding red heart strain. Large uniform, cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

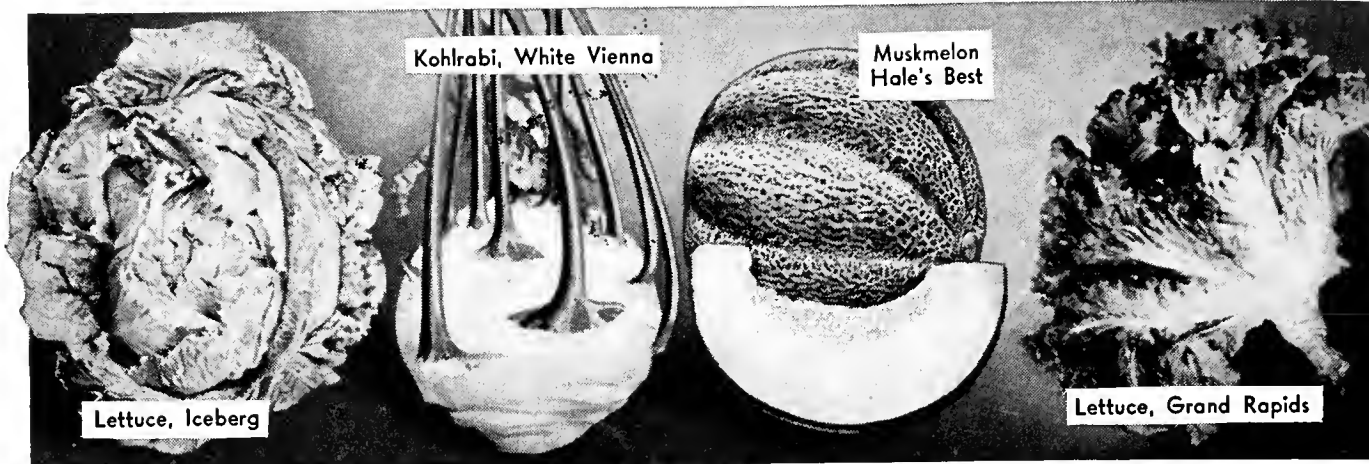
YELLOW BERMUDA—Very early, medium sized, flat. Straw colored, thin, loose skin. Flesh nearly white, mild and sweet. 92 to 94 days.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Medium late, hardy. Good cropper, fine for storage. Medium large, firm, solid, round bulbs. White, yellow toned flesh. 112 to 114 days.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER-SKIN—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.



Lettuce, Iceberg

Kohlrabi, White Vienna

Muskmelon Hale's Best

Lettuce, Grand Rapids

WONDERMELON or KLECKLEY'S SWEET—Large, cylindrical, slightly ribbed fruits. Deep red, juicy, sweet flesh, white seeds. 85 days.

EARLY KANSAS.

IMPROVED IRISH GRAY.

MUSTARD

CHINESE BROAD LEAVED—Large, oblong, slightly crumpled leaves, scallaped at edges. Medium green, vigorous plants.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED LONGSTANDING—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green.

MUSTARD SPINACH or TENDERGREEN—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF—Vigorous, upright plants. Leaves large, broad and deep green; quick grower. 43 days. Large pkt., 10c.

OKRA OR GUMBO

DWARF GREEN—Early, prolific dwarf growing. Dark green, fluted, 5 to 7 inch pointed pods. 50 days.

CLEMSON SPINELESS—All-America Silver Medal Award for 1939. Pods are rich green, straight, uniform, ridged and of best quality. Large pkt., 10c.

WHITE VELVET—Early and prolific. Pods very large and greenish white, 6 to 7 inches. Meaty, tender. 60 days.

ONIONS

Yellow Varieties

PRIZETAKER—Large, globe shaped bulbs, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH—Glossy, light yellow, globe-shaped bulbs, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, often weighing 2 pounds each. Ripen easily, sparkling white flesh, mild and sweet.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Globe shaped, medium to large. Solid, rich yellow, tough, clinging skins. Excellent for shipping or for storage. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

Red Varieties

GENUINE RED CREOLE—Highly productive. Bulbs large, semi-globular, reddish in color. Flesh solid, fine grained, distinct flavor. Good keeper, holding well in storage. 112-115 days.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets and for storage. Bulbs are medium large, thick, flat bottomed. Fine grained flesh. Skin a deep purplish red, flesh fine grained, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

White Varieties

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA—Sometimes called White Bermuda. Bulbs flat, medium-sized, clear white. Flavor delicate and mild. 92 to 94 days.

ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

EBENEZER or JAPANESE.

WHITE.

RED.

YELLOW.

PARSNIP

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY—Roots 2½ to 3 inches thick at shoulder, 12 to 14 inches long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PARSLEY

DOUBLE CURLED—Dwarf, with finely cut, dark green leaves.

MOSS CURLED or TRIPLE CURLED—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut.

PARAMOUNT—Recent introduction of triple curled type. Dark green, 12 inches tall; stout stems for bunching.

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
5¢
 PER LARGE PKT.
 unless otherwise noted
 OR
IN BULK
 at money-saving prices. Ask for latest quotations.
 SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MARKET GARDENERS

Lettuce, Early Prize Head

PEAS

Early and Second Early

ALASKA—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3 inch pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32 inches. 60 days. Large pkt., 10c.

WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines grow 5 feet tall. Pods plump, blunt, straight, light green, about 3 inches long. Very productive. 81 days. Large Packet, 10c.

EXTRA EARLY PEDIGREE—Earliest strain. Hardy, productive, about 2 feet high. Well filled 2½ inch pods. 50 to 60 days. Large packet, 10c.

LAXTONIAN—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Straight pointed, well-filled 4½ inch pods. 62 days. Large packet, 10c.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18 inches. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5 inches long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days. Large packet, 10c.

LITTLE MARVEL—Dwarf. Large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3 inch pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days. Large pkt., 10c.

TETON—Large, straight, blunt-ended pods. Very early, large wrinkled seed, full wilt-resistant. Packet, 10c.

GRADUS—Also called Prosperity. Stocky 36 inch vine. Single, broad, plump, 4 inch pods, pointed and medium-green. 8 to 10 delicious, large, sweet peas. 60 to 65 days. Large pkt., 10c.

TALL TELEPHONE, Dark Podded—A standard, mid-season favorite, high quality. 74 days. Large packet, 10c.

PEPPERS

FORD HOOK—Very large, early, prolific variety of rich green color, turning to crimson. Bears fruits in clusters of 5 to 7, with shiny skins and thick meat. (See page 4 for illustration.) Pkt., 15c.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—Outstanding medium late. Uniform, deep-green, smooth fruit, changing to crimson. 75 days.

PIMENTO—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

RUBY KING—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

WORLD BEATER—One of best large peppers. Glossy-green changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

BULL NOSE or LARGE BELL—Early. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2¾ inches. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

CHINESE GIANT—Extremely large, attractive, sweet pepper.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
5¢
 PER LARGE PKT.
 unless otherwise noted

OR
IN BULK
 at money-saving
 prices. Ask for
 latest quotations.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS
 TO MARKET GARDENERS

Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing

STRIPED CUSHAW—For stock feed. Crook-necked, 11 pounds, white and green striped, thick, coarse yellow meat. 112 days.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—Largest of all Pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90 pounds. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but of good quality. 120 days.

RADISH

GLOWING BALL—Perfectly round, fiery scarlet early radish. Spicy flavor. 24 days.

CRIMSON GIANT—Large round, 1 to 1½ inches. Deep crimson, white, firm flesh, very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, MEDIUM TOP—Roots globular, very slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—Smooth, 5 to 6 inch roots, dark scarlet. Small tops. 27 days.

WHITE ICICLE—Tapering roots 5 to 5½ inches, very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Roots thicker toward bottom, 1½ inches long by ½ to ¾ inches. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

LONG BLACK SPANISH—7 to 10 inch roots. Black skin, solid white flesh. Late and very hardy. 55 to 60 days.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Popular winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical, blunt, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

SALSIFY

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters.

SPINACH

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

IMPROVED OR GIANT NOBEL—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very large, thick, smooth, deep green, tender leaves. 45 days.

NEW ZEALAND—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach but similar when cooked. Eat both leaves and stalks. 70 days.

VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT (Savoy)—Upstanding, vigorous plants. Seed rather early. Highly desirable for planting in infested soil. Savoy-leaved sort, but somewhat smoother than other Savoy strains. 39 days.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY RESELECTED—First early, vigorous variety. Plant erect, uniform, hardy. Leaves large, crumpled, somewhat blistered, dark glossy green. Seeds fairly early. 39 days.

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHT-NECK—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. (See page 4 for illustration.) Packet, 10c.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—Fruits curved at neck, weigh 3 pounds, light yellow, moderately wanted. 53 to 55 days.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3 in. long, 7½ to 8½ in. wide. 53 days.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5 pounds, 20 to 24 inches long. 4 to 5 inches in diameter. 56 days.



Muskmelon,
Hearts of Gold

Peas,
Laxton's Progress

Pepper,
Pimento

THOMAS LAXTON—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½ inches. Retains flavor and sweetness. 57 days. One of earliest. Large pkt., 10c.

WORLD'S RECORD—An improved earlier Gradus. Medium-heavy 24-26 inch vine. Broad, plump, medium green pods with 7 to 8 large tender peas. 61 days. Large packet, 10c.

Mid-Season and Later

EVERBEARING—Long season, wilt resistant, sweet flavored, marrowy peas. Pods plump, blunt, straight. 32 inch vine. 76 days. Large packet, 10c.

DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY—Prolific, resists wilt. Vines about 2 feet, but otherwise resembles telephone. Sweet and high yielding. 79 days. Large packet, 10c.

Fruits pendant, square ended and slightly crumpled. 80 days.

LONG RED CAYENNE—The hot favorite. Used for canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored tapering and twisted. 70 days.

RED CHILI—Law, spreading, 18 inch plant. Extremely pungent fruit, 2½ by ½, canical. 82 days.

TABASCO PEPPER—Very late, extremely hot variety, for pickles and pepper sauce. Small, tapering, smooth fruits. 90 to 95 days.

PUMPKIN

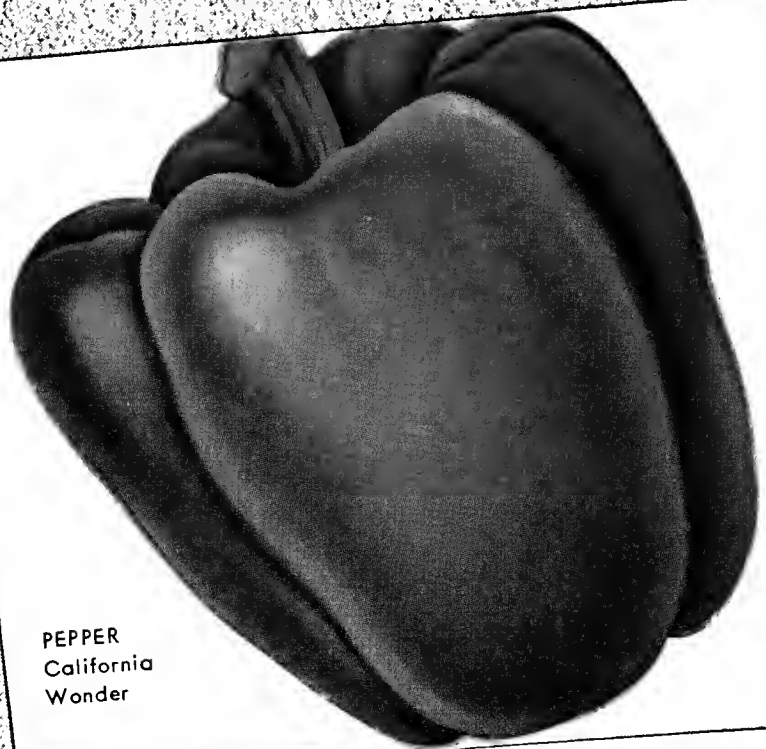
KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE—Dull orange, large, ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

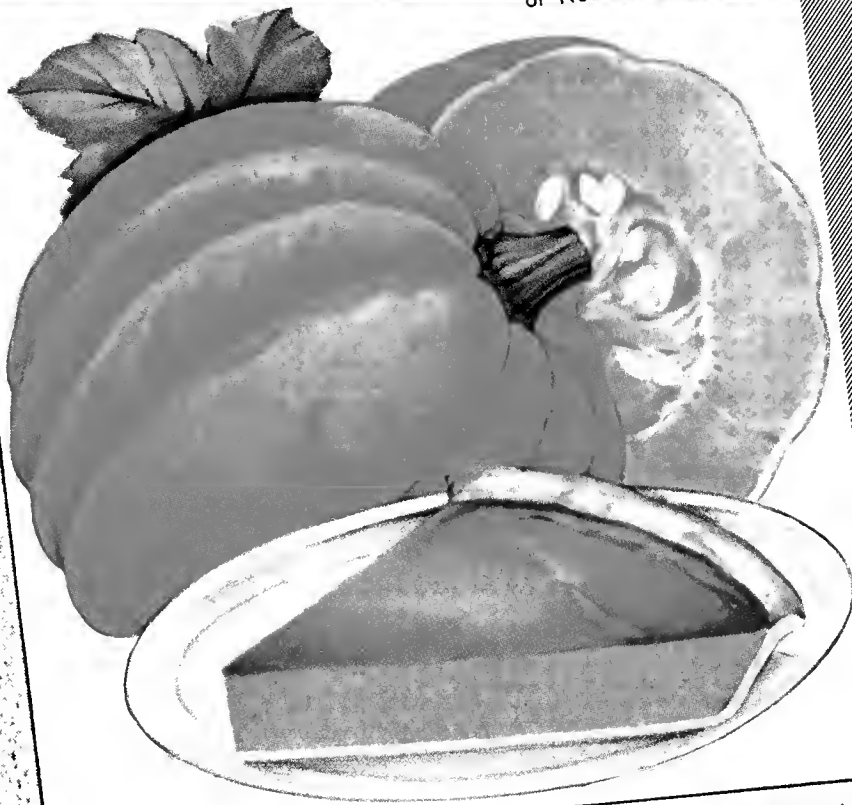
ONION, Ebenezer



PEPPER
California
Wonder



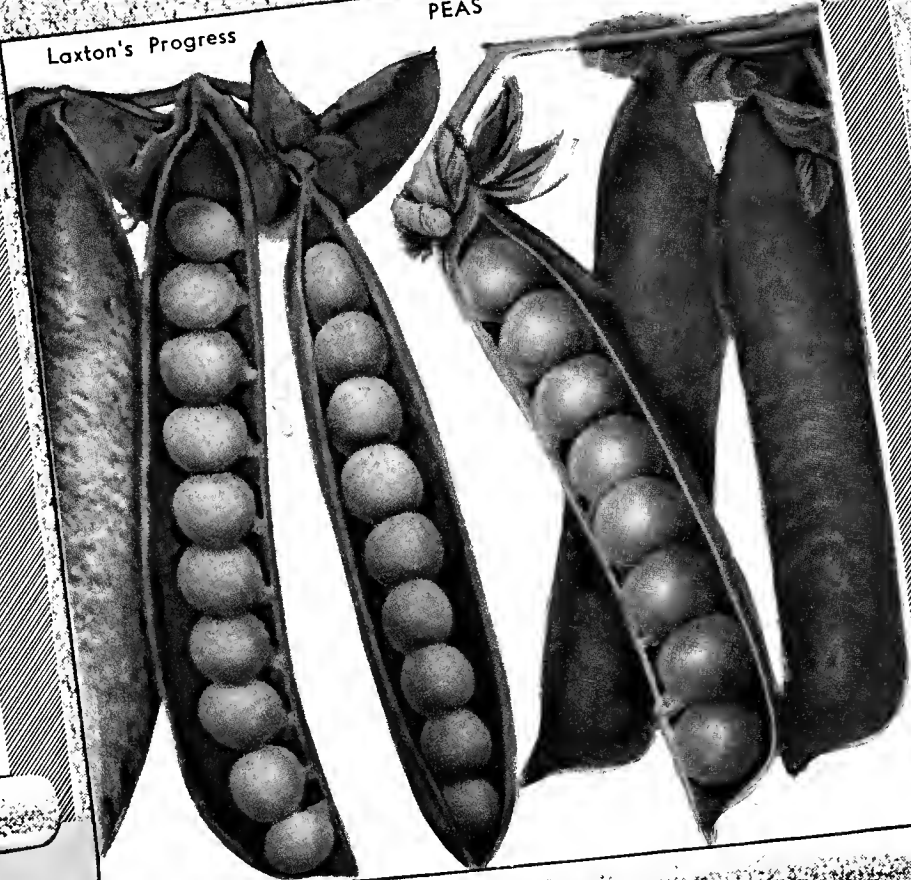
PUMPKIN, Small Sugar
or New England Pie



Laxton's Progress

PEAS

Little Marvel



Growing Data

CANTALOUPE AND MUSK-MELON—Plant 6 or 8 seeds in hills about 6 ft. by 6 ft., or drill in rows, 4 to 5 ft. apart when the soil is warmed. Thin out to 2 or 3 plants per hill when grown to 4". Allow 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CUCUMBERS—Usually planted in hills 4 to 5 ft. apart; 6 or 8 seeds per hill, thinned out to 3 or 4 plants when grown to 6" or 8". The hill method of planting allows early cultivation in both directions, but many growers prefer drills spaced 4 to 5 ft. apart, with the plants 18" to 36" apart. One ounce will sow 100 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre. Fruits should be removed when they reach the picking stage; if left

to ripen on the vines the yield will be decreased.

The best soil for growing Cucumbers is warm, sandy loam—especially if it has a slight southward slope.

EGG PLANT—Requires loose, fertile soil and will not thrive in clay. Sow in hotbed or flats and transplant with the least possible disturbance of the roots, when 3" high, setting the plants 2½ to 3 ft. apart in rows 3 to 4 ft. apart. Allow one ounce for 1,500 plants.

LEEK—Used in saups, stews and salads or creamed. Sow early in rows 16" apart, thinning the plants later to 4" to 6" apart. When cultivating, draw the soil up around the plants to blanch them.

LETTUCE—Lettuce does not stand hot weather well, but is not harmed by mild

frosts; the earliest sorts can therefore be transplanted in the first weeks of spring and the later sorts sown ¼" deep in the open then. Rich and well-prepared soil is advisable, as the plants must be grown quickly. Moisture and thorough cultivation are also required. Allow ½ oz. per 100 ft. of row; 3 lbs. per acre.

MUSTARD—Sow in rows 18" apart, allowing one ounce of seed to 200 ft. of row. Leaves are usually large enough for marketing in 30 days.

ONIONS—The onion is a heavy feeder and, for well-shaped, fully developed bulbs, demands a rich and finely worked soil. It is a hardy plant and seed may be sown early in rows 15" apart. Thin out the seedlings to 3" to 4" and cultivate frequently to keep down weeds.

Squash (Cont'd)

ZUCCHINI—A vegetable marrow. Straight, cylindrical fruit, 3 to 4 pounds, 4 to 5 in. through, 10 to 14 in. long. Mottled and striped green-cream-grey. Firm, delicate flavored flesh. A bush type plant. Baby fruits are delicious. 60 days.

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHT-NECK—Similar to Early Summer Crookneck, but fruits are larger. 55 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

IMPROVED HUBBARD—Fruits weigh 10 to 12 pounds, pointed at both ends, slightly warty, dark bronze-green in color. Rind hard and tough, flesh very thick, orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Trailing vine. 105 days.

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES—ribbed, acorn shaped, smooth, thin shelled, dark green. Light yellow flesh bakes well. 58 days.

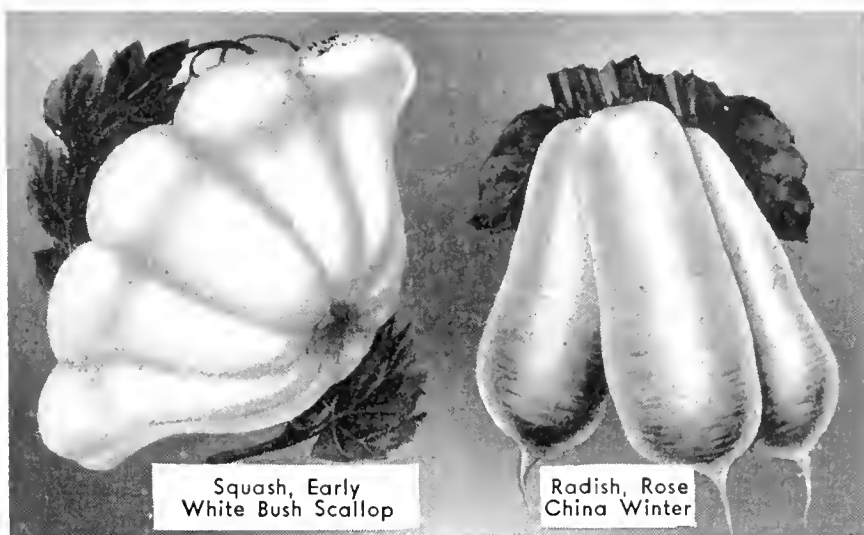
smooth, round fruit, with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. A resistant variety. 73 days.

STONE—The great canning tomato. Deep rich red, large fruits, uniform and smooth. Solid, mildly acid. 80 to 85 days.

BRIMMER—Exceptionally large fruited variety. Vine large with deep green leaves. Enormous fruits, quite uniform, flat, dark pink, coreless and solid. Mild in flavor. 90 days.

DWARF CHAMPION—Desirable where space is limited. Plant dwarf tree type, dark green leaves. Fruits medium, smooth, solid, pink, globular, flattened. 86 days.

GULF STATE MARKET—Vine vigorous, rather open, medium height. Fruits medium large, globular, purplish pink, thick-skinned, very solid. 80 days.



Squash, Early White Bush Scallop

Radish, Rose China Winter

AMBER GLOBE—Chiefly grown for stock, but used for table when young. Tops large, cut leaved. Roots round, large, smooth, globe-shaped, light yellow with green top. Flesh yellowish white, of good quality. 76 days.

LONG WHITE COWHORN—Tops large, upstanding, deeply cut leaves. Roots 12 to 15 inches long, tapering, often crooked, white with light green top. Flesh tender, and mild flavor. 70 days.

PURPLE TOP MILAN—Very early. Flat purple-topped roots of mild flavor. 42 days.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

WHITE EGG—Cut leaved, medium sized, upright tops. Egg shaped roots, all white. Smooth grained flesh. 55 to 60 days.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—Medium early good cropper. Medium upright tops. Flat roots, shaded purple on top. Tender, fine grained flesh. Fine keeper. 46 days.

Foliage Turnip

SEVEN TOP—For greens or forage. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food.

SHOGGIN or JAPANESE FOLIAGE—Recently introduced and rapidly gaining popularity. 18 to 20 inch bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots are semi-round, and white. Very mild and tender.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

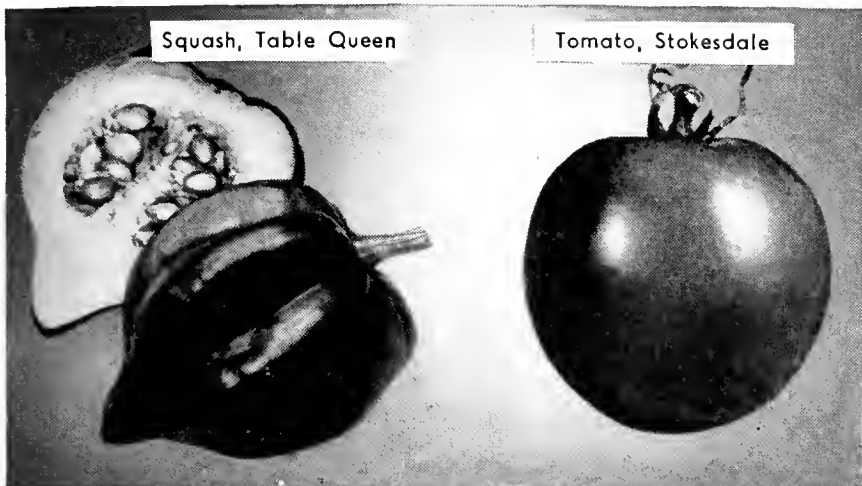
AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

EARLY NECKLESS—Resembles American Purple Top, but with medium top and very small neck. Roots large, flattened globe shape. Yellow with purple top. Flesh yellow, firm, excellent quality. 84 days.

New! SIX NOTABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN VEGETABLES

Varieties that are good news to every gardener! The very latest prize winners!

See page 4



Squash, Table Queen

Tomato, Stokesdale

TOMATO

STOKESDALE—An extremely important new development. Smooth, 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than the Marglobe group. Usually ahead of Bonny Best, too, and 2 ounces heavier. (See page 4 for illustration.) Packet, 10c.

BREAK O' DAY—Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, early and very prolific. Rich scarlet medium large, globe-shaped fruits. 70 days.

SCARLET DAWN—Medium, prolific vine. Fruits medium large, globular, smooth, free from flat sides, bright scarlet, ripening well to stem. 70 days.

BONNY BEST EARLY or CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—Good for canning. Plants are open and medium-high. Fruit is scarlet, flattened-globe shaped. Medium large and very prolific. 74 days.

MARGLOBE—Moderately productive. Vigorous, and resistant to wilt and rust. Medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

PRITCHARD—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid,

JUNE PINK—Earliest of pink fruited varieties, heavy bearer. Vine open, spreading, rather short. Fruits medium size, flattened, smooth, purplish pink. Sometimes called Pink Earliana. 69 days.

OXHEART—Open, spreading, moderately productive vine. Fruits extremely large, somewhat rough, heart-shaped and pink. Solid, mild flavored. 90 days.

PONDEROSA—One of the largest. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA—True Giant Ponderosa with yellow skin and flesh. Fruits are large and somewhat flattened in shape, and come in clusters of from 3 to 5. Packet, 10c.

Small Fruited

YELLOW PLUM—Valuable for preserving, and as novelty. Small, plum-like fruits, borne in heavy clusters. 73 days.

TURNIPS

White Fleshed

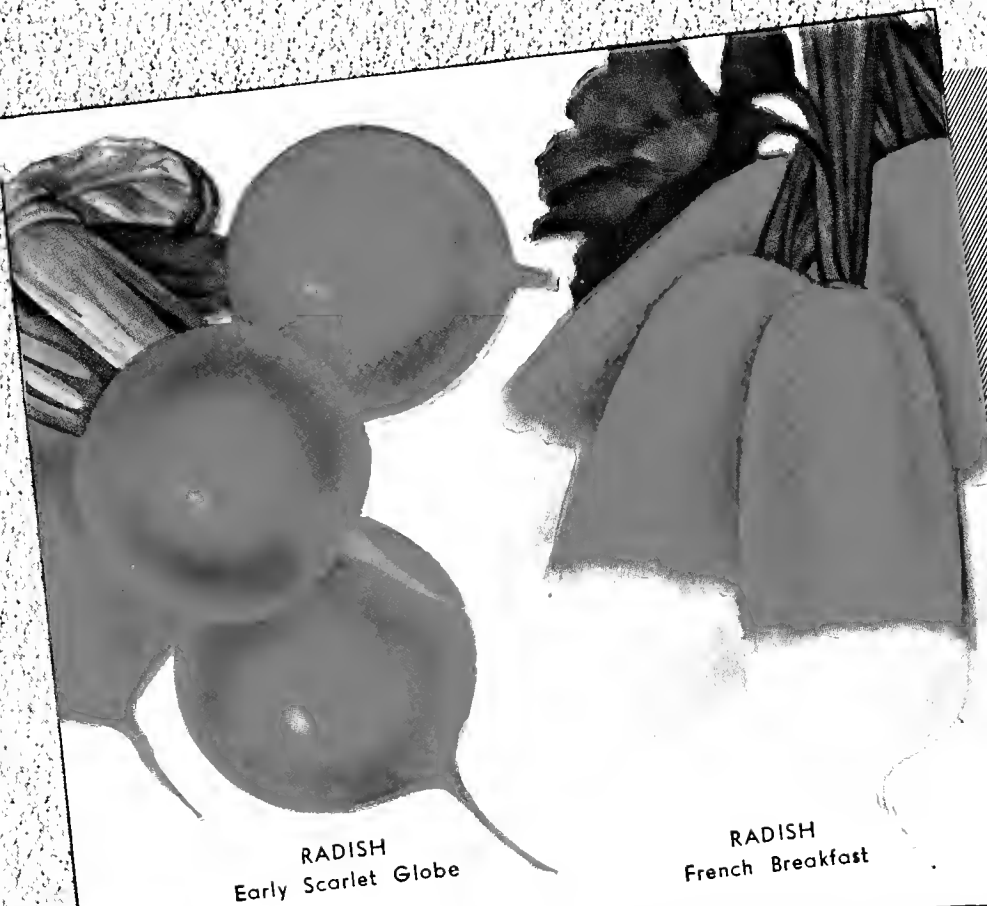
EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Very early. Strap leaved. White, flat roots. Fine-grained and sweet. 46 days.

Brussels Sprouts

VEGETABLE SEEDS
5¢
PER LARGE PKT.
unless otherwise noted

OR
IN BULK
at money-saving prices. Ask for latest quotations.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MARKET GARDENERS

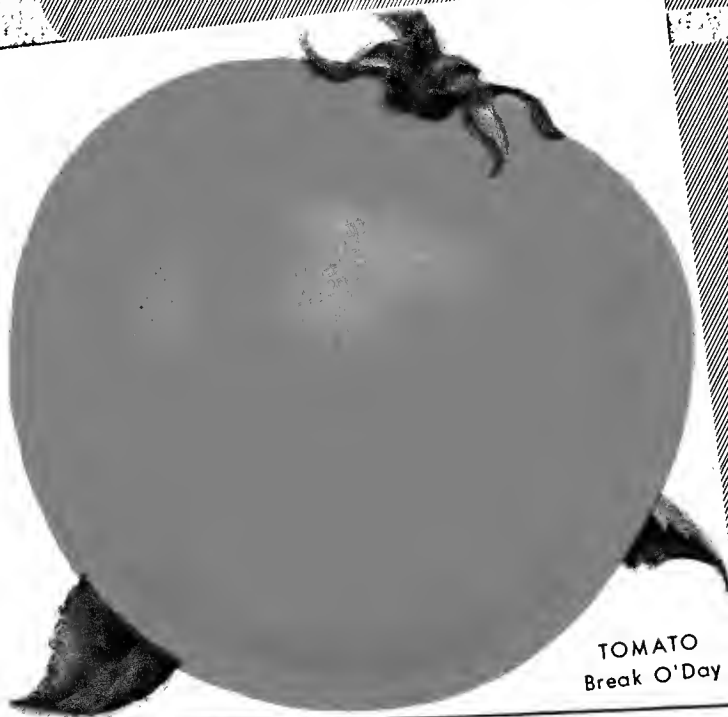


RADISH
Early Scarlet Globe

RADISH
French Breakfast

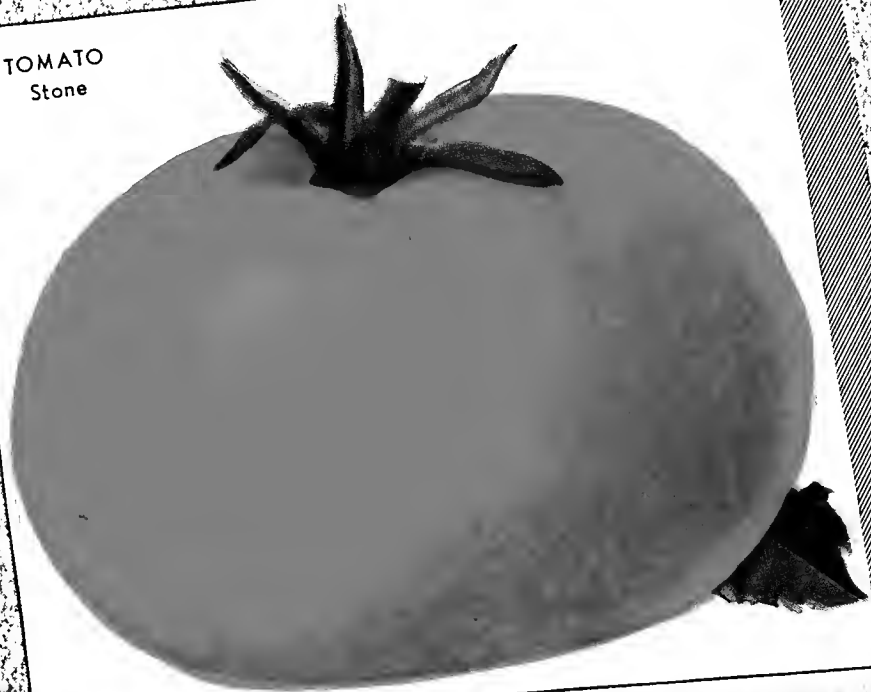


RADISH, Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped



TOMATO
Break O'Day

TOMATO
Stone



Growing Data

PARSLEY—The seed should be soaked and planted early in rows 12" to 18" apart. Thin to 8" to 12" apart. One ounce will sow 200 ft. of row. To have parsley for winter use, dry the leaves until they are crisp; then rub them down into powder, and keep bottled.

PARSNIPS—Parsnips require the whole season to mature and should therefore be sown early, in rows 18" to 24" apart. The soil must be well worked. A few radishes are frequently sown at the same time. Thin out 3" to 4" apart. Frost improves the roots. Allow one ounce to 200 ft. of row.

PEAS—Peas are cool weather plants and should be sown just as soon as the ground can be worked. The early, small, smooth-

seeded varieties should be planted first; the large, wrinkled-seeded sorts, which are sweeter and of better quality, are not so hardy and should be sown when the ground is a little warmer. While peas make a better showing on poor soil than most garden crops, it pays to prepare a good seed bed, properly enriched. Allow 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 ft. of double row; 2 bushels per acre. Plant 2" to 3" deep in 8" double rows, 2 ft. apart for the dwarf sorts, 3 ft. for the tall. Cultivate regularly and provide the tall sorts with brushwood or other support. Commercial growers have found it highly profitable to run a strip of fertilizer alongside the rows about 3" away from the growing plants.

The garden pea is rich in nutritious values, containing vitamins A, B and C.

For increased yield, **INOCULATE!** Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

The cost of inoculating garden peas is only a matter of pennies. Peas should never be planted without it.

PEPPERS—Peppers are usually started in a protected seed bed. Transplant when 4" high to rows 2½ ft. apart with 2 to 2½ ft. between plants. Cultivate regularly to keep down weeds, drawing the soil up around the stems, and hoe in a light dressing of fertilizer when the plants are 7" to 8" high. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Vegetable Grower's Guide

	Seed required for 50 ft. of row	Distance between rows (inches)	Distance apart in row (inches)	Depth of planting (inches)	Approximate Yield per 20 ft. of row	SPECIAL NOTES
Asparagus . . .	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	8 qts.	Mulch to prevent heaving of roots in winter. Early planting can be followed by Fall vegetables.
Beans, Bush . . .	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	4 to 6 qts.	
Beans, Lima . . .	1/2 lb.	24 to 36	3 to 6	1 1/2 to 2	10 qts.	Cultivate as for Bush Beans above. Plant 6 seeds per pole and later thin to three.
Beans, Pole . . .	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	5 doz. roots	
Beets	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	10 heads	Use turnip varieties for late planting. Hoe deeply and often—keep clean of weeds. Sow short rows often.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	5 doz. roots	
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	8 to 10 heads	Never allow growth to become checked. Needs plenty of water.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	2 doz. stalks	
Celery	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4		Stands hot weather better than cabbage or kale. Sow at same time as first sweet corn.
Collards	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2		
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1	40 ears	Deep soil, frequent cultivation makes best crop. When picking, cut stems; do not pull vines.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1		
Cucumbers	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	20 to 30 pickles	Needs lots of heat and frequent hoeing. To bleach, tie plants into cone shape. Sow during July for Fall use.
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	30 to 40 fruits	
Endive	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	30 to 40 plants	Quite hardy. Should be thinned out to stand a foot apart. Plant in hills, 10 to 12 seed, thin to 4 plants.
Kale	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	20 plants	
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	20 heads	Can be grown in window boxes in Spring. Onions grown from seed keep best.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	30 fruits	
Muskmelon	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4		Till top soil frequently and keep free of weeds. Better flavored if subjected to early frosts. Seed germinate very slowly.
Mustard	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	10-20 lbs. per row	
Onion	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	120 scullions	Do best in cool weather, so plant early. Need lots of heat and frequent cultivation. When storing, prevent bruising.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	Not thinned	3/4		
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2		Plant short rows often. For extra crop, sow in paper pots indoors. For best results, train to stakes or trellis.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2		
Peas	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	10-20 qts. of pods	Crowding or weeds make poorly flavored roots. Need fertilizer high in nitrogen and potash.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2	10 doz. peppers	
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 110	60 to 84	3/4	5 to 10 fruits	For Fall use, long, white varieties.
Radish	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	10 to 15 doz.	
Spinach	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	50 to 60 plants	Plant short rows often. For extra crop, sow in paper pots indoors. For best results, train to stakes or trellis.
Squash, Bush	1 oz.	42 to 48	42 to 48	1	2 doz. fruits	
Tomato		40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	15-20 lbs. per plant	Crowding or weeds make poorly flavored roots. Need fertilizer high in nitrogen and potash.
Turnip	1/2 oz.	12 to 20	2 to 4	1/2	60 to 80 roots	
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4		

RADISHES—For well-shaped radishes the ground should be thoroughly pulverized and enriched with fertilizer. Fresh manure must not be used. First sowings are made very early, as the radish is hardy, and successive sowings up to hot weather. To avoid pithiness the crop should be grown quickly and pulled promptly when mature. Rows are 12" to 15" apart and sown 1/2" deep, allowing one ounce to 100 ft. of row or 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

The secret of getting crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth. So use plenty of plant food in the soil where they are planted.

All through the planting season, a succession should be sown every 10 days, so that you may have plenty of

mild, tender radishes for relish and salads all through the season.

SPINACH—Sow in rows 12" to 24" apart, depending on the method of cultivation, thinning later to 6". Fall sown seed will give an early spring crop and all should be cut before hot weather. Sow again in August or September for a fall crop. Allow 2 ounces to 100 ft. of row; 15 to 25 lbs. to an acre.

TURNIPS—For summer greens or roots sow early in drills 12" to 15" apart for hand cultivation; 24" apart for horse cultivation, and press the soil down firmly. Thin out when the plants have grown to about 1" high. Sow again in the summer for fall and winter use. Allow one ounce for 100 ft. of row, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

TOMATOES—Sow in hotbeds or indoor flats, using fresh soil. Keep the young plants free of insects and about 6 weeks later when danger of frost is past, transplant to reasonably rich soil, setting the plants 3 to 4 ft. apart. Various methods of staking and training the vines are in use and the grower should study these and adopt the one best suited to his acreage. One ounce will make 1,500 to 2,000 plants and 5,000 to 6,000 plants are needed to set an acre.

WATERMELONS—Allow one ounce for 40 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Do not plant seed of unknown origin; you can get better, surer results from seed that has been grown for seed purposes by expert growers.

FIELD SEED

ALFALFA — Selection of Alfalfa seed is most important. The highest priced seed is often the cheapest. Remember that the loss on a poor stand is much greater than the difference in cost of the seed.

We carry a full range of alfalfa varieties suited to the needs of this territory.

Inoculation is necessary. Inoculation means putting or planting in the soil, nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria without which the Alfalfa cannot flourish. Even though the soil has had previously inoculated crops, the introduction of vigorous, additional bacteria is vitally necessary for maximum results.

CLOVER, WHITE or DUTCH — A low, close growing clover; very desirable for beautifying lawns. Will stand close cutting. Usually better to sow with other grasses.

CLOVER, MEDIUM RED — The most valuable of the Clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

CLOVER, SWEET, WHITE BLOSSOM — Most abundant growth of any of the Clovers. Makes a pasture earlier than other crops and will keep stock in good condition until winter regardless of heat and drought. Use to build up worn out fields.

CLOVER, ALSIKE OR SWEDISH — Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. Frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it.

FESCUE, CHEWINGS — Of particular value for sandy soils; does well in shade.

FESCUE, SHEEPS — Grows naturally on light, dry, sandy soils and maintain pastures; quite valuable mixed with other grasses for permanent early spring pasture.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS — This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. Very hardy, and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. Roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Requires two years to get well started, so is often sown in mixture with other grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS — Hardy, quick-growing. Gives a large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Not recommended for lawn use.

POA TRIVIALIS — One of the finest grasses for shady places. Does best on medium soils.

RYE GRASS, PERENNIAL — Very nutritious; valuable for meadows or permanent pasture. Rapid growth. Drought resisting.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC — Fast-growing one-year grass. Makes a full crop, yields abundantly, and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

RED TOP — Valuable for moist rich soils. A good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover and is more permanent than either. Should be fed close.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX — Unequaled as a pasture for sheep, and as fattening foods for all livestock.

SUDAN GRASS — The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is thoroughly warmed.

TIMOTHY — Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suited for permanent pasture.

SOY BEANS — One of the most valuable crops. As a hay crop, Soy Beans are higher in protein content than Clover and equal to Alfalfa. Excellent for silage grown with corn. Do not plant too early.

BENT GRASS, ASTORIA — A comparatively new and distinct kind of grass that spreads from underground stalks. In rich soil produces an unusually deep, rich green turf.

FIELD CORN

HYBRID and OPEN-POLLINATED — A good range of varieties and strains, selected and recommended by leading authorities and experimental stations as being the ones to plant for this territory.

SEED POTATOES

Our seed potatoes are strictly certified stock, especially selected on their record of success in this district.

LAWN

BEST LAWN MIXTURE—Our selected lawn mixture is the very finest combination of high quality seeds . . . a marvelous mixture that years of experimenting has proved to be safe and sound. It produces a lawn that is like a carpet of green velvet . . . smooth, even, and thick. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting.

For quick results and permanent satisfaction, this mixture simply can't be excelled.

BERMUDA GRASS — The most dependable and permanent grass for lawns, golf courses and athletic fields. Lasts for years, and stands long, hot summers without injury.

RED TOP—Stands wet weather and overflowing for even two to three weeks. Will hold well during the summer if cut often.

CARPET GRASS—Remarkable for its ability to thrive in poor, sandy soil. A spreading perennial, forming a close, compact turf.

HULLED BERMUDA GRASS—Germinates more rapidly than unhulled seed. With soil and moisture right, germinates as quickly as Rye grass.

RYE GRASS FOR WINTER — Fine winter lawn grass. Adaptable almost everywhere.

ITALIAN RYE — Annual, rapid-growing grass. Invaluable for winter lawns. Produces within three weeks or less.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS — Ideal lawn grass. Plants slightly creeping with deep green narrow leaf blades. Should, however, be planted only where it has been proved. Consult us about its use.

BENT, SEASIDE CREEPING — Makes a thick, dense turf on heavy, sour soils, and is unexcelled for fine lawns and putting greens.

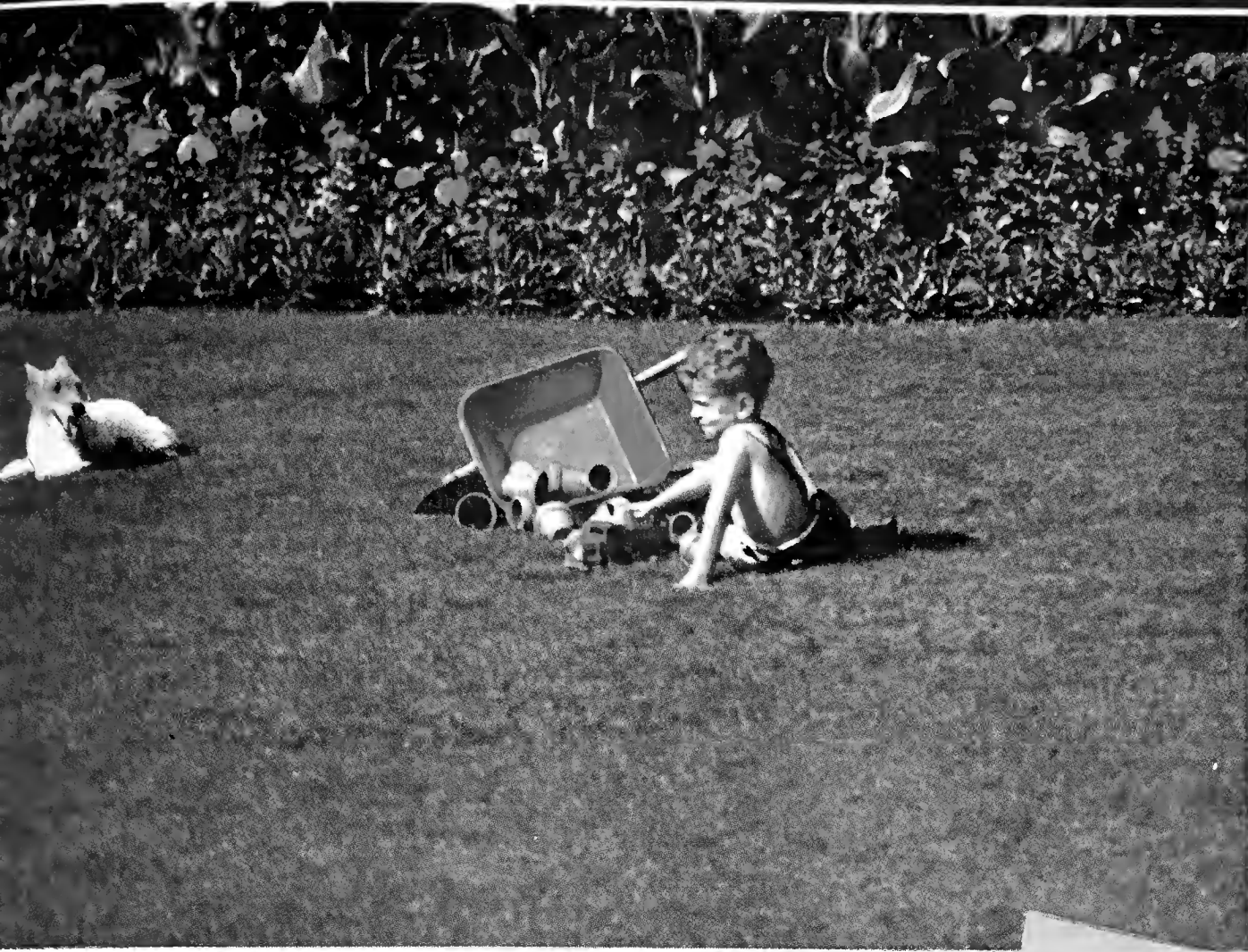
May we suggest —

Mow frequently. Grass allowed to go to seed does not spread and causes a spotty lawn. Early in the season, cut quite short. Fertilize well and try to get a complete ground cover. Then, when hot weather comes, cut as long as possible, about 3 inches high. This will shade grass roots, and prevent weeds and crab grass from seeding.

Do not remove short grass clippings, but let them lie to decompose. Rotted grass clippings are the easiest way to return vegetable matter to the soil. Long grass, however, must be removed, as must leaves, and no compost should be added in hot weather, when grass is easily smothered.



GRASS SEEDS FOR EVERY SITUATION AND GROWING CONDITION



Does your lawn need a doctor?

It's our business to know all about LAWNS — their troubles, their ailments, and how to cure them.

Especially the lawns of this territory! Long experience has taught us how to diagnose all the types of lawn trouble — and how to prescribe the remedy.

So —

Just bring your lawn troubles to us. Our experience is at your service.

Plain Facts about Lawn Care

The way to success in lawn-building is often found in the answer to these four simple questions: **FIRST**—is the soil too heavy or too light? **SECOND**—does it have enough of the right kind of soil food and humus? **THIRD**—does it get and keep enough water? **FOURTH**—does it get enough seed, of the right kind?

It's not difficult to find the answer to these questions — or to remedy the troubles they reveal. A heavy soil, one which is predominantly clay, can be lightened by the addition of sand and humus, which should be well spaded in. A light soil can be improved by adding a top dressing of a heavier soil, or by the addition of humus in the form of peat moss or grass cuttings. Food deficiencies are best taken care of by an application of one of the commercial plant foods.

An early start pays

Start working the soil as early in the spring as possible. Grass seed will not be damaged by any weather condition except standing water, and the earlier it gets started the more sturdy the seedlings will become before the weeds germinate. Plant food should be applied before seeding, and at the rate of about ten pounds to one thousand square feet of area.

The seed may be sown by hand, or with a spreader. Distribution should be made in two directions, one at right angles to the other to decrease the possibility of leaving bare spaces. Do not skimp on seed, either in quality or distribution, for seed is the cheapest part of your lawn making opera-

tion. A heavy seeding insures a dense turf during the early life of the lawn and acts to check the introduction and development of weeds. Apply about one pound of seed to each two hundred square feet of lawn. When seed has been applied, brush into the soil by dragging some light, flexible object, such as a sack, over the soil. After the seed is brushed in, and not before, roll it to bring the soil particles in close contact with the seed.

Thirsty lawns can't thrive

The life and beauty of a lawn depend upon how much water it gets and retains. As almost every lawn is different, the amount of water needed and the measures taken to retain moisture will differ. For instance, a lawn that tops a rise in ground and is unshaded, will need considerably more attention than one in a hollow, or surrounded by trees.

For the lawn which dissipates its moisture, there is no better remedy than an application or applications of peat moss. Peat moss is noted for its ability to retain moisture and keep the soil particles loose and friable. It can be used in two ways; either spaded into the soil to loosen and lighten it, or spread on the surface as a soft

*Selected
for your home section
BY SEEDSMEN WHO KNOW
THE EXACT NEEDS OF
THIS TERRITORY*

moisture-retentive. Apply peat moss to a depth of at least half an inch on the surface, depending upon conditions. A full inch may be spread in some cases, and where a very heavy clay soil must be loosened, even more is desirable.

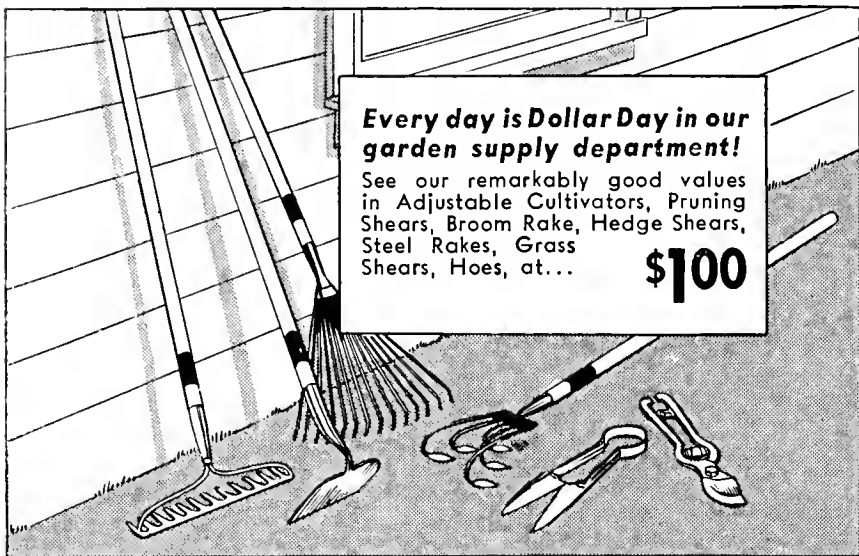
Get the moisture down deep!

Eliminate the word "sprinkle" from your vocabulary so far as lawns are concerned. Say "water the lawn", and mean it, for moisture must penetrate deep into the soil if it is to be of benefit. A sprinkling which moistens only the top soil encourages shallow roots, which will be exposed to dry and cracking soil with the first hot weather. Peat moss and thorough watering will prevent this.

Defeat weeds with SEED!

The best way to eliminate weeds is to concentrate on growing the best possible grass. If the lawn is well fed, and watered throughout the season, the turf will be too dense to encourage weeds, and will smother them should they get started.

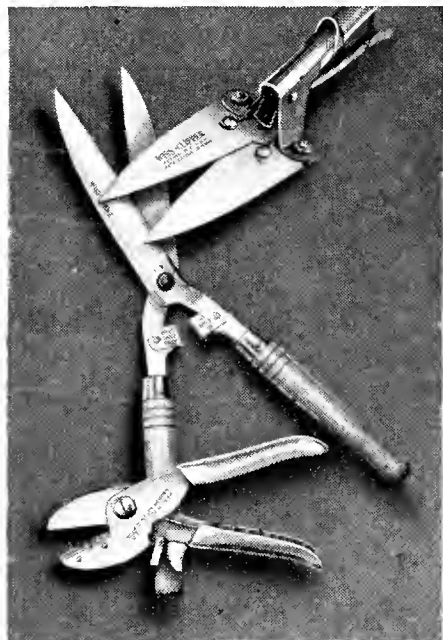
GARDEN TOOLS



Our garden tool display includes all the old reliables—and many interesting, modern new devices.

We carry garden tools of the finest quality — and the economy grades too. This store is garden supply headquarters. For months we have been carefully gathering tools and materials for every phase of gardening. The list that follows is only a partial one.

Whatever you need for the garden, let us know. You may be sure we can supply it.



FOR AMERICA'S FINEST GARDEN CUTTERS remember the name "WISS." They do the job faster and with less effort. Models and sizes for every purpose. J. WISS & SONS CO., Newark, N. J. — 92 years of American Craftsmanship.

WISS GRASS CLIPPERS WITH NEW "GRIP-GUARD" — This model has vertical-action handles and horizontal-action blades — works equally well with either hand — prevents cramping, too.

WISS SHOCK-PROOF HEDGE SHEARS — Beautifully balanced — and a clever built-in Shock Absorber that takes the jolt and saves your arms. High-carbon crucible steel blades.

WISS HY-POWER PRUNER — More power to you — when you use these pruners. You get terrific leverage and a draw-cut action that shears off sizable branches with ease. Finest cutlery steel.

WISS GARDEN CUTTERS

CULTIVATORS

Adjustable Hand Cultivators — The spread and number of teeth are adjustable. 5-tooth and 3-tooth sizes.

Garden Cultivators — 5-prong, full length handle. 3-prong, medium long handle.

Midget Cultivator Weeder — Short handle. 3 small prongs.

FORKS

Spading Forks, Long Handle — Preferred by some gardeners, saves stopping.

Spading Forks — Heavy best grade steel tines, wood D-handle. Also second quality forks, smaller and lighter.

Manure Forks — Six tines, iron D-handle; Also four tines.

GRASS HOOKS OR SICKLES

We have a selection of the finest imported and American made grass hooks. Several styles. High-quality extra blades.

GARDEN HOES

Solid Steel Garden Socket Hoe — 6 or 7 inch blades.

Solid Steel Garden Shank Hoe.
Light Weight Steel Hoe — Especially designed for women. Fine tempered steel that holds its edge.

Square Top (or Onion) Hoe.

Weeding Hoe — One prong or two prong.

Steel Scuffle Hoe — A very practical weeder and mulcher.

See us for every kind of hoe to make gardening easier.

KNIVES

Finest quality knives for every purpose.

Budding Knives.

Budding and Propagating Knives — 2 blades.

Propagating Knives.

Pruning Knives.

RAKES

One-piece Forged Steel Garden Rake — Forged from one solid piece of steel. Well balanced. Ideal for gardening. Curved, 14 tooth or 16 tooth. Also other steel rakes, various sizes, straight or curved teeth.

Wood Lawn Rake.

Steel Broom Rake — Flat teeth, flexible spring steel.

Bamboo Broom Rake—Very light, though durable. Handy for raking leaves, etc.

SPADES

D-Handle Spade — Light weight, extra quality. Also economy grade.

Long Handle Spade.

SHOVELS

Round Point, D-Handle Shovel.

Round Point, Long Handle Shovel.

Square Point, D-Handle Shovel.

Square Point, Long Handle Shovel.

Floral Shovel — A light shovel, suitable for planting shrubbery, transplanting, digging bulbs, etc.

TURF-EDGERS

Indispensable for keeping lawns neat and trim. Several styles.

SHEARS

Grass Shears — Forged steel, full polished with tempered edges.

Grass Shears — Trowel shank with rubber handle.

Grass Shears — Offset handles to prevent striking knuckles when trimming close to wall.

Flower Gathering Shears—Snips and holds in one motion. A very clever tool. Also for light pruning.

Hedge Shears — 8-in.; 9-in.; 10-in.; Good quality steel.

Pruning Shears — 7-in. to 10-in. sizes. Also long handled models.

Lopping Shears — 20-in. or 27-in. long. Capacity cut.

TROWELS

We have the finest trowels of European and American manufacture.

Socket Garden Trowel — Drop shank pattern. Will outlast several of the cheaper trowels.

Transplanting Trowel — Narrow tempered steel blade, with wood handle.

— and a good assortment of other patterns and grades.

WEEDERS

All types of approved weed cutters and pullers. See these handy labor-saving tools.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PLANT STAKES AND SUPPORTS

Perennials in the flower garden, tomato plants, peas, beans and many other plants need proper supports. See our time-saving, low priced, plant supports.

Tomato or Peony Supports — Made of heavy galvanized wire. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

Wooden Stakes — Painted or natural. Heavy Grade for Dahlias; Light Grade for smaller plants. 18 inch to 6 foot.

Bamboo Stakes — Pointed or natural color. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

TWIST-EMS

Now plants may be tied to stakes much more easily. Twine, raffia or other binding materials have been replaced by the handy "Twist-Ems" which fasten plant to stake by a simple twist of the wrist.

PLANT LABELS

For trees, pots and gardens.

Tree Labels — Copper wired.

Heavy Wood — For use outside. Will last for years. Splendid for perennial plants.

All Metal Markers — Non-rusting. Good for a lifetime of service.

Wooden — For pots, painted. 4 inch to 12 inch.

HOTKAPS—Patented wax paper cones — guard plants against frost, wind, rain, insects, etc., by completely covering them. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant.

VITAPANE — The new flexible glass substitute. For hot and cold bed frames, plant protectors, storm windows, poultry houses, etc. It passes the sun's ultra-violet rays; is readily cut with ordinary shears, any shape you want. Easy to fasten with tacks to window frames or woodwork.

FLORALIFE

THE FOOD FOR CUT FLOWERS



ADDS 3 to 5 DAYS MORE LIFE TO CUT FLOWERS

—helps cut flowers live longer—no need to change water or recut stems daily. Used and approved by flower lovers and florists everywhere. It's so easy! Just add original and genuine FLORALIFE to water. TRY FLORALIFE on our recommendation—10c per pkg. Also Bulk size for home and hospital use, to make 50 qts.—\$2.50.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

We carry a complete line of earthenware flower pots and flower pot saucers. 2 to 12 inch sizes; also bulb pans.

FLORALIFE — The new food for cut flowers — will actually keep cut flowers fresh and lovely from 3 to 5 days longer. Not only prolongs life, but also prevents color fading — retards wilting — maintains fragrance. Easy to use, and economical. Just add Floralife to the water, and your flowers will stay lovely much longer.

GLOVES

Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas, leather and rubber gloves, all especially suited to garden use.

WATERING CANS

Best grade of galvanized iron, very strong. Long spouts make them very desirable for flower-bed use. Equipped with fine and coarse nozzles. 4 qt. to 12 qt.

French Style — Oval. 6 qt. to 12 qt.

New Streamline Tall Type.

GARDEN HOSE — Our moulded hose is made strong and durable and will last for years. Cheaper in the long run than low priced grades.

SPRINKLERS AND HOSE NOZZLES — See our complete line.

TREE WOUND PAINT — An antiseptic, penetrating paint to stop tree-bleeding and prevent infection of pruned or damaged portions.

FERTILIZER SPREADERS — Use a spreader to insure the proper distribution. Our spreaders are rugged and dependable.

The NEW Handy Plant Tie 'TWIST-EMS'



A twist of the wrist and the plant is tied... no more work—it's a pleasure... 'Twist-ems' are dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant ties. No twine, raffia or shears needed with 'Twist-ems'. For plants, vegetables and arranging flowers. Box of 125, 8 inch size, 25c; Box of 250, 4 inch size, 25c.

Millions Used for Early Crops HOTKAPS



Each Hotkap is a small hothouse of waxed paper protecting plants from frost, hail, wind, birds and insects; increases yield 10% to 25%, ripens crops 3 weeks earlier, brings premium prices, gardeners everywhere are using them. Garden pkg. 25 Hotkaps and papier mache setter 50c; 100 pkg. with setter \$2.75; 250 pkg. with setter and tamper \$4.00; 1000 pkg. \$10.75. Postage extra.

FERTILIZERS

ASHES, HARDWOOD — Valued because of its high potash content. Contains all of the fertilizer elements except nitrogen. Has a tendency to drive away insects.

BLOOD MEAL, DRY — Fine for potted plants, roses, and as a top dressing for lawns. Produces a quick growth.

BONE MEAL — All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Recommended for lawns, garden or general purpose.

LIME (Hydrated) — Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

MURIATE OF POTASH — Improved Potash, once again available, and should be used liberally, especially for all root crops.

NITRATE OF SODA — Carries nothing but nitrogen (ammonia)—no phosphoric acid or potash. Highly stimulating to lawns, plants or other vegetation.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil conditions.

Soil testing made easy for amateur gardeners — It's easy — and inexpensive — to test your own soil with Sudbury Soil Test Kits. They are made especially for the amateur—by the same laboratory which provides Government departments, county agents, agricultural schools, and large professional growers with much of their field testing equipment. With little fuss—and no red tape—you can quickly gauge your soil requirements in respect to nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. A helpful table of plant needs accompanies each kit.

If your lawn is poor and straggly, do you know whether the cause is excess acidity, insufficient nitrogen, or some other soil deficiency? If you have had garden failures, can you put your finger on the reason why?

PEAT MOSS — Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc.

SUPER PHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

SHEEP MANURE — An economical and effective fertilizer. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use. A perfectly balanced plant food.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA — Highly concentrated—quick acting. Very desirable for all plants in which rapid growth or large leaf development is desired.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE — A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

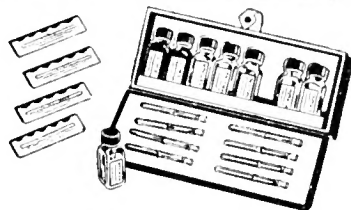
TOBACCO STEMS—Used as a mulch for roses, asters, lettuce, etc., and for fumigating plants to kill insects.

There's a DIFFERENCE

Try this famous Peat Moss from the colder Northland countries. You'll appreciate its greater absorbency... its freedom from "caking"... its easy handling. It costs no more per bale... it goes "further." Excessive dust, dirt and fibre removed by Vacuum Cleaning.

PREMIER

Swedish Certified Northland PEAT MOSS



Sudbury Soil Test Kit

For prize-winning gardens and a perfect lawn

Easy to use. No knowledge of chemistry required. Shows how to correct harmful acid or alkaline conditions and give plants balanced diet. 50 tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, acidity. Complete instructions. Helpful chart.

New Club Model

illustrated, \$4.75

Other Sudbury Soil Test Kits from \$2 to \$18.50.

• PLANTABBS WITH VITAMIN B₁ FOR PLANTS mean bigger blooms... faster growth... sickly plants rejuvenated

The Easy, Effective Way

Enjoy beautiful indoor plants all winter long. Get amazing results with garden flowers, vegetables, fruits and ornamentals. Don't confuse Fulton's Plantabbs with preparations that merely supply Vitamin B₁ (powders, solutions, etc.). Vitamin B₁ is not a substitute for plant food. Only Fulton's Plantabbs are a complete, balanced PLANT FOOD plus Vitamin B₁ in the proper, effective amount. No odor, no mess, always fresh and potent—ready for use. Simply feed one tablet per plant, every week or ten days. Try, on our recommendation. In boxes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$3.50.



GROW PLANTS AND FLOWERS Weeks Earlier

with...

VITAPANE

DAYLIGHT-CLEAR TRANSPARENT DURABLE GLASS SUBSTITUTE

ADmits OVER 60% ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

VITAPANE lets in lots of light and furnishes excellent insulation. Helps maintain uniform temperature and humidity. Weather-proof, Shatterproof. Fully guaranteed.

Use VITAPANE in Hot and Cold Bed Frames, Greenhouses, Hot Houses, as Plant Protectors — wherever glass is used.

We Recommend Vitapane

Costs Less than 6c Sq. Ft.

(Slightly Higher in Western States)

Ask Us About...

VITAPANE TODAY!

LESS THAN 6¢ sq.ft.*

A fertilizer formula for every soil feeding need.

We offer special purpose fertilizers for use wherever a special formula is needed. Knowing the soil conditions and growing problems of this territory as we do, we can prescribe just the right formula for every case.

Whether you know the formula you want—or want one recommended especially to handle some situation of your own, be sure to consult us.

- for vegetables
- for top dressing
- for flowers
- for potatoes
- for lawns
- for the market gardener

ACME SPRAYING MATERIALS



Acme Rotenone Garden Guard

A safe insecticide dust, which contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. The killing ingredient is Rotenone—non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects. Especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, currants, and sweet corn. A favorite of the housewife for dusting roses and flower gardens. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens. 1 lb. sifter carton 35c; 4 lb. 55c; 25 lb. \$3.20; 100 lb. \$12.00.

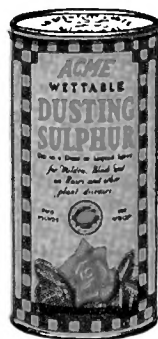
Acme Emo-Nik

Most yards contain foliage that is more affected by Scale, Red Spider, and certain other troublesome pests than by Aphis. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Recommended for control of Aphis, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. 4 1/2 oz. 35c; Pint, 65c; Quart, 95c; Gallon, \$2.50.



Acme Weed Killer

A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. More widely used, however, in spotting out dandelion, plantain and other noxious weeds in the lawn by applying a few drops of undiluted Weed Killer to the crown of the plant, using a regular weed cane or a squirt-bottom oil can. Pint, 30c; Quart, 50c; Gallon, \$1.50.



Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur (An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreen. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen. 2 pound carton, 25c each.

Acme Kopper Queen (Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue to detract from appearance of flowers and ornamentals. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. 1/2 Pint, 35c; Pint, 55c; Quart, 90c; Gallon, \$2.25; 5 Gallons, \$7.50.

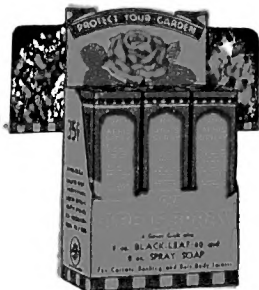


Acme Bait-M

An effective insecticide bait which will throw a ring of protection around shrubs, flowers and plants in garden and lawn. Far use against snails, slugs, cutworms, earwigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers and many other insects which migrate along the ground. 1 1/2 lb. 35c; 4 lb. 85c; 15 lb. \$2.75.

Acme Aphis Spray

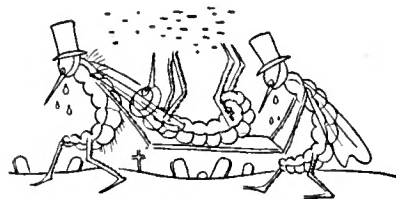
An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphis (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. Complete directions with every package. 3 oz. collapsible tube, 35c; 12 oz. can, 95c; 2 1/2 lb. can, \$2.25.



Acme Red River Potato Mix

(Special Formula for Potatoes only). A scientific development combining a new patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf-hopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray. 1 lb. bag, 30c; 4 lb. bag, 80c.

Insecticides and Fungicides



ANT TRAPS—Kill both sweets- and grease-eating ants. Effective and lasting.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Gives quick action in killing leaf-eating insects. It is safe to use on tender foliage, and sticks well to leaves.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A standard dry powdered fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight and other fungous diseases.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Dry)—For chewing insects.

CYANO GAS A—Kills ants, rats, moles, fleas, bed bugs, moths, bats, grape mealy bugs, melon aphis, groundhogs, snakes, and insect pests.

CYANO GAS G—For greenhouse, bulb, grain, soil, household, warehouse fumigations.

DAWG-GONE—To protect evergreens and keep dogs away, just hang an opened tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. (Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone.) The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance. Replaces unsightly wire screen or mechanical contrivances. Tubes, 25c each.

GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting. Also good to rub over wounds made on bark, or in pruning.

LIME SULPHUR DRY (Powder)—For dormant spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and bushes for scale, etc.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—Used for repelling soil pests such as wire worms, maggots, moles and certain other insects. Protects bulbs against thrips and white fly.

NICOTINE SULPHATE 40% (Black Leaf 40)—Kills aphis, thrips, leaf hoppers and other insects on garden, farm and orchard crops by contact and fumes. Also kills poultry lice.

PARIS GREEN—A poisonous insecticide in powder form. Gives quick control where extreme measures are necessary.

SEMESAN—For bulbs, roots, flower and vegetable seeds. Disinfects seed against many diseases and helps prevent rotting and damping-off. Also effective in controlling brown patch. One oz. treats 15 to 30 lbs. of seed.

SEMESAN BEL—For seed potatoes. Controls such seed-borne disease organisms as scab, rhizactonia, and black-leg. Increases standard yield. One lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels.

SULPHUR, DUSTING—Effective for mildew, black spot and rust on a number of shrubs and flowers.

TOBACCO DUST—Kills aphis and flea beetles.

SPRAY GUIDE CHART FREE

The portraits of garden enemies, below, will help you to identify many of the pests you find in your garden. For further help in recognizing them and knowing how to combat them, use the famous ACME SPRAY GUIDE—the "gardener's doctor book." This big handy chart brings you all the information you need to win your battles with garden pests. You may have a copy, free, at any time, by writing, phoning, or calling at our store.

WARNING! Watch for these Garden Enemies:



Potato Flea Beetle



Sow Bug



Rose Chafer



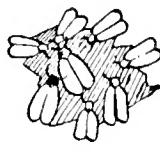
Leaf Hopper



Mealy Bugs



Thrip



White Flies



Mexican Bean Beetle



Rose Midge



Slug



Cutworms



Codling Moth



Tomato Worm



Rose Aphis



Potato Blight

Illustrations by Courtesy of Acme

Spraying and Dusting

Garden pests are of three kinds—(1) insects, (2) diseases, (3) miscellaneous pests.

1. Insect Pests—Insects must eat—that is why they consume the growing things in your garden. There are two main kinds: **biting** insects, and **sucking** insects. The biters are controlled with stomach poisons placed on the leaves they eat. Suckers get their food from the juices of the plant—not the surface, and must be fought with "contact insecticides" which clog their breathing pores or penetrate to their vital organs.

2. Plant Diseases—Fungi or bacteria are controlled (just as insect pests are) with spraying or dusting. In some cases, the soil is the communicator of the disease, and must be disinfected. In other cases, the disease may be transmitted by an insect from one plant to another—and the insect has to be controlled.

3. Miscellaneous Plant Pests—These include gophers, slugs, snails, squirrels, etc.

Controlling the Pests

The most important part of pest control is prevention. Keep a doily watch upon your plants. Disease is easy to prevent but hard to cure. **Spray or dust at the first sign of trouble.**

SPRAYING—Sprays adhere to foliage better than dust. Fewer applications are necessary. Spraying can be done under weather conditions, such as light wind, which makes dusting impractical. Less materials are wasted in spraying than in dusting.

DUSTING—Less time is required for applying the material than for spraying. Less labor is required. There is less danger of burning tender foliage. Dusting is more efficient in killing aphids that attack leaves of low-growing crops, where it is impossible to force liquid spray against the bodies of the insects.

But whether spraying, dusting, or a combination of both is used,

good equipment should be used. Thoroughness of application is essential for control. The entire plant must be covered, stems and undersides of leaves as well as the top. To be killed, the insect must be hit by the spray. Partial killing off of pests is of little advantage. They reproduce so fast that unless a thorough job is done, the condition soon reverts to its original state.

That's why you need **good** sprayers and dusters—built to do the work thoroughly, and to last.

Cheap sprayers are never a bargain. They do not last and they waste material. They do not give the fine mist necessary to coat economically. They do not have enough force for the use of contact sprays.

Care of Sprayers

Working parts of the sprayer should be kept in good condition. A little oil placed upon the plunger will keep the washer from drying out. If washers wear out or dry out, be sure to come in to our store and get new ones—and don't forget that the nozzle must be cleaned frequently.

Ask Us About Sprayers

Our experience has taught us which sprayers and dusters give best service. Ask us about them! The following list includes only a few of the pest control devices available at our store.

Compressed Air Tank Sprayers—Open-top or funnel-top; galvanized, brass or copper tanks; 2 to 4 gallon sizes.

Wheelbarrow Type Sprayers—12 gallon or 18 gallon sizes.

Bucket or Barrel Spray Pumps.
Continuous Sprayers—1 quart to 3 quart; various types.

EVER GREEN

Non-poisonous Spray

Effective against all kinds of injurious beetles, aphids, worms, cut-worms. Will not injure any plant. Dilute with 100 to 800 parts of water.

Don't Let BUGS Ruin Your FLOWERS

Kill them with Red Arrow Garden Spray. It's quick, simple, sure, inexpensive. Kills insects that harm roses, other flowers and shrubs. Also ants in lawns. Safe to humans, birds, pets, when sprayed. 35c bottle makes several gallons. Easy-to-follow directions on label. Buy Red Arrow Garden Spray. Start spraying as soon as first insects appear.

FREE Ask for free booklet "Garden Insect Control."



Light Weight Hand Sprayers—For household insecticides.

Heavy Duty Dusters—For truck gardens, small orchards, vineyards, etc.

Garden Dusters—For all-around garden use.

Vitamin B-1 for Plants!

Vitamins—the scientific marvel of the century—have now been found to work wonders with plants, too.

Science has discovered that Vitamin B-1 does simply miraculous things for plants and flowers. Scientists, experimenting with it, raised 5-inch rose buds; daffodils bigger than a salad plate; snapdragons six feet tall!

Now Vitamin B-1 is available in liquid form, or in handy tablets, combined with plant food. The tablet form is Plantabbs, the popular plant food, which now has Vitamin B-1 added.

Have larger blooms—healthier plants! Ask us about Plantabbs, with Vitamin B-1 added.

FUNGICIDE DUST



Sulphur base concentrated dust to control Mildew and Black Spot. Used for years by rose growers. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$6.25; Plus postage.

For Complete Control

HAMMOND'S INSECTICIDES



HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

SAFE DUSTING! Insecticide—Fungicide—Use on flowering and vegetable plants. Kills insects yet is not poisonous. Easy and safe to use. 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lb., \$1.00; 25 lb., \$3.00. Plus postage.



HAMMOND'S LIQUID SLUG SHOT

ALL PURPOSE SPRAY — Insecticide—Fungicide for Roses — Complete control for insects and fungus diseases all in one product. Simply mix with water and spray. Controls Black Spot and Mildew. 4 oz., 65c; Half-pint, \$1.00; Pint, \$1.50; Quart, \$2.50; Gallon, \$8.00. Plus postage.

KILL DANDELIONS EASILY—A drop or two of this liquid, applied or spotted on dandelion or plantain kills plant. A can "weeds" an average lawn. Half pint can, 35c. Plus postage.

STABILIZED ROTENONE

"STABILIZED" LONGER LIFE — Non-poisonous Rotenone kills both sucking and eating insects. Can be used safely on edible crops. Use on all plants. 1 lb., 30c; 5 lb., 70c; 25 lb., \$3.60; 100 lb., \$14.25. Plus postage.

HAMMOND'S TRIAD - for Roses



PLANT SPRAY - PYRETHRUM — ROTENONE Concentrate — Non-poisonous. Kills all Insects. 1 oz. makes 6 gals. spray. No spreader needed—Complete concentrated spray. 1 oz., 35c; 4 oz., \$1.00; Pint, \$2.25; Quart, \$4.00; Gallon, \$12.00. Plus postage.

KEEPS DOGS AWAY—A tube hung on shrubbery repels dogs. Also in liquid form, to be sprayed on ornamentals to repel animals. Large tube, 25c; small tube, 15c; 3 oz. Bottle spray. 35c. Plus postage.



Harmless. Doesn't show. You don't smell it, but your dog does and keeps away. Just sprinkle lightly. Protects shoes, rubbers, curtains. Prevents soiling and shedding hairs on rugs and furniture.



Chaperone

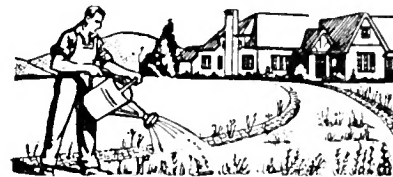
Generous package as illustrated, several months' supply, \$1

HERBICIDE

The ORIGINAL WEED KILLER

Destroys grass and weeds chemically on driveways, tennis courts, etc. Poison ivy and other noxious weeds quickly destroyed. Avoid useless cutting and pulling of tops—"HERBICIDE" kills the ROOTS.

"HERBICIDE" recognized as most powerful chemical weed killer. Very economical—one gallon makes 40 gallons of mixture. We guarantee "HERBICIDE". Accept no substitute—insist on the original—"HERBICIDE".





STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

protects your seed corn

from Crows and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests.

½ PINT - Enough for 1 bushel seed	\$.60
1 PINT - Enough for 2 bushels seed	1.00
1 QUART - Enough for 4 bushels seed	1.75

Don't Let BUGS Ruin Your FLOWERS

Kill them with Red Arrow Garden Spray. It's quick, simple, sure, inexpensive. Kills insects that harm roses, other flowers and shrubs. Also ants in lawns. Safe to humans, birds, pets, when sprayed. 35c bottle makes several gallons. Easy-to-follow directions on label. Buy Red Arrow Garden Spray. Start spraying as soon as first insects appear.

FREE Ask for free booklet "Garden Insect Control."



For Complete Control

HAMMOND'S INSECTICIDES



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DOG-SKAT

KEEPS DOGS AWAY—A tube hung on shrubbery repels dogs. Also in liquid form, to be sprayed on ornamentals to repel animals. Large tube, 25c; small tube, 15c; 3 oz. Bottle spray. 35c. Plus postage.

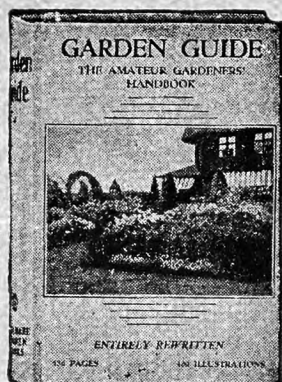
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"Oldest Seed House in the South"

428-30 MARKET ST., W.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Books on Flowers



GARDEN GUIDE, The Amateur's Garden Handbook. Covers every step from spading up the garden to the preservation of crops in the winter time. It

features the laying out of flower, vegetable, and fruit gardens. \$2.00.

GARDEN FLOWERS IN COLOR, by G. A. Stevens. This book shows all the important garden flowers in 400 accurately colored photographs, and gives descriptions and cultural notes. It is useful in identifying plants, also for finding botanical and common names.

NOW, only \$1.98

CANARIES PARAKEETS PETS

Dog, Cat, Bird
and Fish Foods

Cages, Remedies,
and Supplies
ASK FOR

PRICES AND INFORMATION

TEXAS WILD FLOWER SEEDS

TEXAS BLUE BONNET (*Lupinus Texensis*)—Plants grow 12 inches high and are covered with beautiful dark blue flowers tinged with white. This is the Texas State Flower, and will grow in very poor soil. It is ideal for bouquets. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

TEXAS BLUE BELL (*Eustoma Russellianum*) — Perennial. Grows 2 feet high. The flowers are bell shaped, of beautiful bright blue. Seeds should be started in early spring under glass and transplanted as soon as they can be handled. They bloom from July through August. Pkt. 20c; 3 for 50c.

BLACK EYED SUSAN (*Theslesperma Filifolium*)—Deep yellow flowers, with purplish to brown centers. It has finely cut foliage, grows 2 feet high, and stays in bloom for 60 days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c.

FIREWHEEL OR INDIAN BLANKET (*Gaillardia Puncchella*) — The plants grow about 18 inches tall, with many flowers of bright red and yellow. It blooms through the spring and summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

WILD FLOWER COLLECTION—1 pkt. of each above (Value \$1.10) for 85c.

HONEY OR HUISACHE DAISY (*Amblyolepian Setigera*) — An annual that blooms throughout the spring. It grows about 15 inches tall and has a very fragrant odor. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25.

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER (*Chaerophyllum Dasycarpum*) — Hardy annual growing 3 feet tall, having a cluster of white lacy flowers that are very nice for bouquets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

TEXAS PLUME OR STANDING CYPRESS (*Gillia Rubra Coronopifolia*) — The seeds are sown in early spring and will bloom the same year. The spikes are 3 to 4 inches long, with a fiery scarlet color. Blooms about five weeks, with red star shaped flowers. Pkt. 20c; 3 for 50c.

BLUE VERBENA (*Verbena Bitinnatifida*) — It starts to bloom early in the spring and continues throughout the summer. Its pretty blue flower is good for cutting, as it has 8 inch stems. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50.

WINE CUP (*Callirrhoe Digitata*)—A very beautiful annual that grows 30 inches tall with flowers one and one-half inches in diameter. It blooms from April through the summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50.